F 127
.Y3W8
copy 2

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF YATES COUNTY, NEW YORK,

BY

WALTER WOLCOTT.

Class F127

Book .Y3W8

Copyright No. Copy 2

COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.

THE

MILITARY HISTORY

OF

YATES COUNTY, N. Y.,

COMPRISING A RECORD OF THE SERVICES RENDERED BY CITIZENS OF THIS COUNTY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY

WALTER WOLCOTT,

A MEMBER OF THE YATES COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PENN YAN, N. Y.
EXPRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTING HOUSE,
1895.

F127
.Y3 W8
1895

Copyright, 1895, by
WALTER WOLCOTT.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE LATE WAR
NOW RESIDING IN YATES COUNTY, THIS TESTIMONY TO THE
GREAT SERVICE THEY RENDERED THE NATION
IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

THE following pages contain facts which are a part of the annals of Yates County, and, as such, are of interest to all intelligent residents, particularly to those who are veterans of the Civil War. To the young and rising generation, also, the facts herein related will be found valuable, both for instruction and for reference.

It has been the object of the writer to produce a condensed history of certain military events in which citizens of Yates County have been concerned. This county has, in a military sense, a record alike grand and creditable. Many of the early settlers were soldiers of the Revolution, and not a few of the inhabitants of the region now included in our county took an active part in the War of 1812. Among the volunteers of the Mexican War, Yates County was to some extent represented, and to a large extent among the soldiers who fought in the War of 1861–'65 for the preservation of the Union.

The enemy, to whom our soldiers in the last war were opposed, have been designated in contemporary histories and newspapers as "rebels"—and so they were. Public opinion, however, at the present day, seems to favor the designation of "Federals" and "Confederates" as proper names for the respective forces of the North and South. Such are they called in American histories that have in late years appeared, and as "Confederates" are the Southern troops mentioned in this volume.

In the preparation of this work various authorities have been consulted, and it will be observed that quotations have been made from a number of publications, to which, in most instances, credit has been given. It is not claimed that the work is entirely exempt from those imperfections to which works of this kind are liable. But the reading public will, it is hoped, make some allowances for any shortcomings that may appear in this the writer's first effort, in book form, in historical composition.

Penn Yan, November, 1895.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART FIRST.

CHAPTER I.

The Senecas, a war-like tribe of the Six Nations—Red Jacket—Sir William Johnson—Massacres at Wyoming and at Cherry Valley—Invasion by the American Forces under General John Sullivan—The Battle of Newtown—Destruction of an Indian Village within the present limits of the town of Benton—Effects of the Invasion on the Indians—Jemima Wilkinson, the "Universal Friend"—The Friend's House in the town of Jerusalem used at the close of the Civil War as a Soldiers' Home—James Parker and General William Wall—Soldiers of the Revolution who settled in Yates County . . 1

CHAPTER II.

Close of the Revolution—The Phelps and Gorham Purchase—Captain Charles Williamson—The Genesee Country One Hundred Years Ago—British Insolence—The War of 1812—Citizens of Yates County Who Fought in this War—Organization of Yates County—The War with Mexico—Soldiers of the War from Yates County—Results of the Mexican War 9

PART SECOND.

CHAPTER I.

Sentiment in Yates County before and during the War for the Union 16

CHAPTER II.

The Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry 35

CHAPTER III.

The First Regiment United States Sharpshooters—The Third, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth Regiments, Infantry 47

CHAPTER IV.

The Forty-fourth Regiment of Infantry 51

CHAPTER V.

The Seventy-sixth, Eighty-fifth, Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Second, and One Hundred and Fifth Regiments, Infantry 57

CHAPTER VI.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry 63

CHAPTER VII.

The Eighth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Regiments, Cavalry—The Norfolk Brigade Band—The Fifteenth and Fiftieth Regiments, Engineers 78

CHAPTER VIII.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment of Infantry 88

CHAPTER IX.

The First Independent Battery—Battery B (Third Light Artillery)—The Fourteenth and Sixteenth Heavy Artillery 97

CHAPTER X.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry 105

CHAPTER XI.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiments, Infantry—Grand Review at Washington at the end of the War 114

CHAPTER XII.

Citizens of Yates County in Other Commands—Colored Soldiers—The Confederate Service—The United States Navy 121

CHAPTER XIII.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Yates County—J. Barnet Sloan Post, No. 93, at Penn Yan—Decoration Day Observances at Penn Yan in 1869 and 1870—Memorial Volume Presentation—William H. Long Post, No. 486, at Penn Yan—Edwin and Foster P. Cook Post, No. 71, at Dundee—Hays Post, No. 115, at Potter—Scott Post, No. 319, at Rushville—The Woman's Relief Corps—The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic 126

CHAPTER XIV.

Militia Organizations—The First Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y. 142

THE

MILITARY HISTORY

OF YATES COUNTY, N. Y.

PART FIRST.

The Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War.

CHAPTER I.

The Senecas, a war-like tribe of the Six Nations—Red Jacket—Sir William Johnson—Massacres at Wyoming and at Cherry Valley—Invasion by the American Forces under General John Sullivan—The Battle of Newtown—Destruction of an Indian Village within the present limits of the town of Benton—Effects of the Invasion on the Indians—Jemima Wilkinson, the "Universal Friend"—The Friend's House in the town of Jerusalem used at the close of the Civil War as a Soldiers' Home—James Parker and General William Wall—Soldiers of the Revolution who settled in Yates County.

WHEN the Thirteen Colonies became in 1776 free and independent States, the extent of land now included in Yates County was as yet a wilderness, occupied as a part of their hunting ground by the Senecas, a war-like tribe belonging to the powerful Iroquois Confederacy, otherwise known as the Six Nations, from the number of tribes or nations of which it was composed. The tribes that with the Senecas united in forming this league of Red Men were the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Mohawks, the Cayugas, and the Tuscaroras.

The Iroquois exceeded in war-like prowess all neighboring Indian nations. In the years that they held sway, op-

posing tribes were brought under subjection, and the French, during the Old Regime in Canada, having on several occasions experienced their potency as warriors, learned to regard them with respect as a formidable foe. The extensive domain occupied by the Six Nations was called by them the Long House, of which the Mohawks kept the eastern door and the Senecas the western.

Concerning the Senecas there exist certain facts which are of a local interest. The members of this tribe claimed to have originated at Bare Hill in the north-western part of the town of Middlesex, and the Big Elm of Italy Hollow was used by them as a council-tree. Within the present county of Yates also was born the celebrated chief, *Sagoyewatha*, or, as he is commonly known, Red Jacket.* Great and important changes have been brought about by the long era of civilized settlement which succeeded the occupancy of our county by what has been considered the most bloodthirsty and ferocious of the Six Nations. The feelings of terror and hatred which they once excited have long since vanished with the objects which gave them rise. A few yearly decreasing mounds, some traces of nearly obliterated trails, an occasionally found implement of hunting or war-

* Red Jacket, the distinguished native orator, who figured as a chief of the Senecas during the later and more disastrous years of the Indian occupation, was born on the shores of the west branch of Lake Keuka, and probably within the boundaries of Jerusalem. For this statement we have the authority of Red Jacket himself. On a journey with other chiefs to Washington, not far from the period of General Jackson's first inauguration to the Presidency, Red Jacket addressed a public meeting called to give him a reception at Geneva. In that speech he stated that his birthplace was near the west arm of the Keuka, so called from its resemblance to a bended elbow. He further stated that he lived there with his parents till he was about twelve years old, when they removed to the Old Castle near Kanadasaga, and several years later to Conewagus. A sketch of that speech was reported by Roderick N. Morrison, for the Penn Yan *Democrat*, and Alfred Reed, then an apprentice in that office, was the printer who put it in type. These corroborating facts are given because it is alleged by Colonel William L. Stone, in his Life of Red Jacket, that his birthplace was Canoga, on the west bank of Cayuga Lake; a statement rendered improbable, not only by the facts already stated, but by the further fact that Canoga was on the territory of the Cayugas.—*Cleveland's History of Yates County, Vol. 1.*

fare, or for domestic use, and a few half-remembered names of hill and lake and river, are all that is tangibly left us of the primeval lords of the forest and the plain. Even these are vanishing before the onward march of cultivation, and the echoes of his speech are lost in the tramp of coming generations.*

For a number of years previous to the Revolution, the Indian agent for the Crown among the Six Nations was Sir William Johnson, an Irishman possessed of remarkable shrewdness. He resided at Johnson Hall, (in the present county of Fulton,) and dying a few months before the commencement of hostilities with the Mother Country, left his authority and estates to his son, Sir John Johnson, and to his son-in-law, Colonel Guy Johnson. The two Johnsons, his successors, being allied to the Crown both by interest and education, and having personal wrongs of their own to resent, took advantage of their influence with the Iroquois to instigate them to take up arms in behalf of the cause of the King of England against the American colonists. During the greater part of the struggle for independence, while the patriots were contending, often with varied success, against the armed hosts of Britain, the warriors of the Six Nations, (with the exception of the Oneidas and a part of the Tuscaroras) carried on a most distressing predatory warfare against the border settlements. Houses were burned, stock destroyed, and the inhabitants either driven from their homes, murdered, or carried into captivity. At Wyoming and at Cherry Valley in 1778 massacres were perpetrated under circumstances of great cruelty.

General Washington, in retaliation for these outrages, dispatched an invading force into the Indian country in the summer of 1779. The command of this army was given to General John Sullivan, an officer whose armed resistance to British authority antedated the battle of Lexington. Sullivan's army marched through the Wyoming Valley to Tioga Point, and was there joined by a detachment under General James Clinton, which had advanced from Albany by way of

*Address delivered by the Hon. John L. Lewis before the Yates County Historical Society, February 4, 1860.

the Mohawk and Susquehanna rivers. The forces now united amounted to five thousand men. In subordinate command were several officers of tried ability, notably Generals Poor, Maxwell, and Hand, and Colonels Gansevoort, Butler, and Durbin.

The Iroquois, with their Tory allies, in expectation of an attack, had strongly fortified themselves at Newtown, (near the site of the present city of Elmira.) They were commanded by Joseph Brant, the famous Indian chieftain; also in command were Sir John Johnson, Colonel Guy Johnson, Colonel John Butler, (a Connecticut Tory,) and his son, Major Walter Butler. On the 29th of August was fought the Battle of Newtown, which resulted in the total defeat of the Indians. General Sullivan began to engage them by firing his field-pieces at their breastworks, which he continued while he detached General Poor to the right, around the mountain, to fall upon their left flank. Poor had to march a mile and a half in full view of the Indians and their associates, who penetrated his design. They waited, however, for his approach, but observing (that when his firing announced his being engaged) other movements were made towards them, they quitted their works and betook themselves to a sudden and precipitate flight.*

The loss of the Continentals in this action amounted to seven killed and fourteen wounded; that of the enemy was never ascertained. The second day after the battle General Sullivan advanced to Catharine's Town. This place stood on the site of Havana,† and was so called from being then the residence of the noted Indian queen, Catharine Montour. Catharine's Town was set on fire by the troops and reduced to ashes. The Indians were so dispirited by their defeat at Newtown that they made no further effective resistance to the progress of the army, under Sullivan, which destroyed the Indian villages and corn-fields and cut down the fruit trees along the line of march.

---

*Gordon's History of the American Revolution, Vol. 3, New York, 1794.

†The name of this village has been lately changed from Havana to Montour Falls.

From Kanadesaga, (on the site of Geneva,) which the army reached by marching northward along the east side of Seneca Lake, General Sullivan sent detachments in various directions, which burned all the Indian towns to which they came, and laid waste the country. One of these detachments consisting of four hundred riflemen, advanced on the 9th of September to Kashong creek, within the present boundaries of Yates County, and there destroyed a large Indian village with extensive fields of corn and great numbers of apple trees. The wigwams and all means of subsistence on the part of the Indians were completely annihilated. A portion of the apple trees only remained.* General Sullivan, in his official report, mentions this village as "*Gotheseunquean*," while in a diary of the expedition kept by one of his officers (Captain Fowler) the village is referred to as "*Kashanvusah*." W. L. Stone, in his "Life of Brant," says: "A detachment of 400 men was sent down on the west side of the lake to destroy '*Gotheseunquean*,' and the plantations in the neighborhood." The site of the village destroyed is well understood to be near the north line of the town of Benton and on a farm recently owned by W. W. Coe. As in previous instances, the inhabitants had fled before the approach of the troops, so that when the riflemen arrived at the village they found it abandoned.

The objects of the campaign having been accomplished, General Sullivan returned to Easton in Pennsylvania, which he reached October 15th, on his return to join the main army. The expedition was more disastrous to the Indians than at first might appear. They returned to their blackened homes and wasted corn-fields and looked with despair upon the waste and ruin before them. They now began to feel the iron they had so ruthlessly thrust into the bosom of others. Mary Jemison (the White Woman) says there was nothing left, not enough to keep a child. Again they wended their way to Niagara, where huts were built for them around the fort. The winter following was the coldest ever known and prevented the Indians going on their winter hunt. Cooped up in their little huts and obliged to subsist

*Cleveland's History of Yates County, Vol. I.

on salted provisions, the scurvy broke out among them and hundreds of them died. Those the sword had spared, the pestilence destroyed.*

The year that witnessed the signing of the Declaration of Independence is memorable for another, though less important, event. In that year, Jemima Wilkinson, a young woman residing in Cumberland, Rhode Island, experienced, during a fit of sickness, an apparent suspension of life. After her recovery she professed to have been raised from the dead and to have been invested with divine attributes and authority to instruct mankind in religion. She called herself the Public Universal Friend, and during her ministry succeeded in gaining many adherents, not only in her native State, but also in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and in Pennsylvania, particularly in the vicinity of Philadelphia. She settled with her followers in 1790 on the west side of Seneca Lake at City Hill, (in the now town of Torrey.) The residence which she first occupied yet stands and is about two miles from Dresden. Subsequently she moved within the present limits of the town of Jerusalem, where she died July 1, 1819. Her final residence is yet standing on an elevation about three miles from Branchport.

It is here proper to state that the final residence of the Friend (as she called herself) has also the distinction of having been used at the close of the Civil War as a Soldiers' Home. The domicile was purchased at that time by John Alcooke, who claimed to be an English Quaker. He collected a considerable number of disabled soldiers and made them a comfortable abode in the old residence of the Friend. By appeals to the charity of the people, aid from the Sanitary Commission, and other contributions, he was supporting his crippled veterans and paying for their home when he suddenly died June 29, 1866.† His remains were first deposited in the vault on the place, but were subsequently removed to the Lake View Cemetery at Penn Yan, where a fine monument stands to his memory. Alcooke was a man of

---

*Historical Address of the Rev. David Craft, delivered on the completion of the Battle Monument near Elmira, August 29, 1879.

† Cleveland's History of Yates County, Vol. 1.

imposing presence, and the Friend's place while under his control was a model of neatness and order.*

One of the most prominent among the followers of the Friend, and one of the first to join her society, was James Parker, a native of South Kingston, Rhode Island. His parents were from England. His younger brother was Sir Peter Parker, of the British Navy, and with the rank of Admiral commanded the fleet which attacked Charleston without success early in the Revolutionary War. While he was earning his advancement among the English nobility in the service of the Crown, his brother, James Parker, was Captain of a military company in Rhode Island, employed in the cause of Colonial Independence.† Although James Parker was among the first of the Friend's followers, he afterward became one of her bitterest opponents. Another of her disciples at an early date was General William Wall, who attempted to found a village at the foot of Crooked Lake, which village was to be known as Summersite. The personal history of General Wall is not known to any extent, but he was probably a militia officer during the Revolution.

Among those who first settled in what is now Yates County were the following Revolutionary soldiers: Samuel Abbey, Alexander Anderson, Isaac Andrews, (who was private secretary and aid-de-camp to General Washington,) Elisha Benedict, Elnathan Botsford, Elisha Brown, Daniel Brown, Samuel Buell and his son Cyrus Buell, Augustus Chidsey, John Cole, Achilles Comstock, William Cornwell, Sr., Stephen Corwin, Ephraim Dains, Castle Dains, Joseph Finton, Captain Henry Green, John Greenman, James Harrington, Griffin B. Hazard, Richard Henderson, Rev. William Hobart, (who was a chaplain in the army,) Eliphalet Hull, (who assisted in placing the great chain across the Hudson below West Point,) his brother Seth Hull, (who was a soldier under General Montgomery at the siege of Quebec,) Samuel

---

*Charles St. John Nichols, who lost a leg at the taking of the Welden Railroad and who died in Washington in 1884, was for a time an inmate of this Home. He is remembered as having for a number of years kept a news stand in Penn Yan.

†Cleveland's History of Yates County, Vol. 1.

Jayne, Sr., Stephen Kinney, James Knapp, (who took part in Sullivan's invasion,) William Lamport, Captain Thomas Lee, John Purdy, Bryan Remer, John Remer, Nathaniel Rusco, Jacob Shuman, (who was at first a Hessian soldier, but afterwards served in the American army,) Captain Truman Spencer, Tewalt Swarts, James Taylor, Captain Nathan Teall, Captain William Thrall, Captain Lawrence Townsend, (who was at the surrender of Burgoyne,) Enos Tubbs, Major, (afterwards General) Moses Van Campen, Captain Amos C. West. Many citizens in our county can claim the distinction of being descended from the sturdy patriots who effectually aided the cause of Independence on the battle-fields of the Revolution, from Lexington to Yorktown.

CHAPTER II.

Close of the Revolution—The Phelps and Gorham Purchase—Captain Charles Williamson—The Genesee Country One Hundred Years Ago—British Insolence—The War of 1812—Citizens of Yates County Who Fought in this War—Organization of Yates County—The War With Mexico—Soldiers of the War From Yates County—Results of the Mexican War.

THE War of the Revolution closed in 1783, the independence of the United States of America being that year reluctantly acknowledged by their ancient parent and recent enemy, England. Yielding only to force of circumstances, the British Government chose, for several years afterward, to consider the treaty of peace as hardly more than an armistice, and only waited a more favorable opportunity to bring the revolted colonies again under subjection.

Peace having been proclaimed, the new States speedily settled their respective boundaries. Satisfactory treaties were also made with the Indian tribes. The State of Massachusetts at that time claimed, however, under the grant made in her colonial charter, all the territory embraced within her boundaries, north and south, and extending west to the Pacific Ocean. The charter, which had been granted to the colony (afterward State) of New York, conflicted and interfered with these claims, and they were finally adjusted by commissioners assembled at Hartford, Conn., December 16, 1786. Here it was agreed that Massachusetts, in return for the right of prëemption of the soil from the Indians, should cede to New York the sovereignty of all that tract of land in the latter State lying west of what is now known as the Old Prëemption Line. The following year the State of Massachusetts sold to a land company, of which Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham were the principal members, the whole of this tract, which has since been known as the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase." The south part of this tract was subsequently sold by Phelps and Gorham to Robert Morris (one of the signers of the Declaration of

Independence), who, through his agent, William Temple Franklin, a grandson of Benjamin Franklin, re-sold this part to three capitalists in London, namely: Sir William Pulteney, John Hornby, and Patrick Colquhoun. In 1792 Captain Charles Williamson came over as agent for these capitalists, and became a naturalized citizen for the purpose of holding a title to that tract of land in which they were interested. This enterprising man gave a new impetus to the development of the region, and under his direction and encouragement many new settlements were established. A circumstance, which occurred in 1794, may be mentioned in this connection. The British agents on the frontier still dreamed of repossessing the country, and, in defiance of the treaty, had kept possession of the Western posts. General John G. Simcoe, the Governor of Upper Canada (now Ontario), sent, in the summer of that year, Lieutenant (afterwards General) Roger H. Sheaffe (a renegade American), bearing a protest to Captain Williamson against the establishment of a settlement at Sodus, on Lake Ontario. It was claimed in this protest that the settlement named was on lands belonging to certain Indians, who were yet under the protection of the Crown. The protest, however, was treated by Captain Williamson with the contempt it deserved.*

That part of the State in which our county is now included was known one hundred years ago as "The Genesee Country," and the work of transforming a wilderness into a prosperous and productive section had then only commenced. At Geneva (then called Kanadesaga) there was a cluster of buildings occupied by Indian-traders and a few settlers. Jemima Wilkinson, with her small colony, was, upon her first location, upon the west bank of Seneca Lake, upon the Indian trail through the valley of the Susquehanna, and across Western New York to Upper Canada, the primitive highway of all this region. One or two white families had settled at Catharine's Town, at the head of Seneca Lake. A wide region of wilderness separated the most northern and western settlements of Pennsylvania from all this region. Within the Genesee Country, other than the

*Turner's History of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

small settlements at Geneva and the Friends' settlement, there were two or three Indian traders upon the Genesee River, a few white families who were squatters upon the flats, one or two white families at Lewiston, one at Schlosser, a negro, with a squaw wife, at Tonawanda, an Indian interpreter and two or three traders at the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and a negro and an Indian trader at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek. Fort Niagara was a British garrison. All else was Seneca Indian occupancy.*

England, since the successful termination of the revolt of her colonies, had persistently maintained a hostile attitude, and under a pretended right of search (which was no more than a right of the strongest), had forcibly taken many American sailors from ships belonging to our own country, and compelled them to serve on British ships of war. Against these high-handed outrages Washington, Adams, and Jefferson had remonstrated in vain. The more than outrageous attack on the Chesapeake, during the administration of the latter President, aroused the public indignation to an excessive degree, and after the accession of Madison to the Presidency, a greater part of the people began to see that only by an appeal to arms was the National honor to be preserved. There was, it is true, a strong anti-administration party, principally in the Eastern States, who, even after the commencement of hostilities, acted in a manner most unfavorable to the American Government, and refused to believe otherwise than that the differences between the two countries might have been amicably adjusted. Patience, however, at least so far as the more patriotic Americans were concerned, had ceased to be a virtue, and war was declared.

The declaration of war by America in June, 1812, seemed an act of sheer madness. The American navy consisted of a few frigates and sloops; her army was a mass of half-drilled and half-armed recruits; the States themselves were divided on the question of war; and Connecticut, with Massachusetts, refused to send either money or men.† Under such disadvantages did America contend for nearly

* Turner's History of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

† Green's Short History of the English People.

three years against a great and powerful nation, winning many victories, and effectually humbling Britain's boasted superiority on the seas. With only a handful of ships to offer against superior force, our commanders, nevertheless, stood boldly out to sea and flung their flags of defiance to the breeze. The war on land was prosecuted with equal success.

The engagements at Fort George, Fort Erie, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane, may not have added territory to the possessions of the United States, but they were, next to Bunker Hill or Monmouth, some of the most important battles this country ever had. Old England also learned from these battles what kind of men she was fighting over here.

The residents of Ontario County (then including Yates) were not backward in offering their services to their country at that time. A testimony to that effect is thus given by a late distinguished jurist: "During the late war with Great Britain, the territory now embraced in our county furnished a larger portion of officers and soldiers, who were in actual service, than any other portion of the State, except those immediately upon the frontiers."* Hardly any record, however, has been preserved from which can be learned the services they performed or of the battles in which they participated. The names, so far as known, are here given of those soldiers of the War of 1812 who resided in what is now Yates County: Samuel J. Ackley, Jeremiah B. Andrews (assistant surgeon), Daniel Baldwin, Jeremiah Barber, Jr., Captain Thomas Barden, Dr. Enos Barnes (entered as a substitute,† and was promoted to regimental surgeon), Daniel Barton, Peter Bellis, William Bennett, James Blair, Cyrenius Blodgett, Cornelius Bogart, Robert McDowell Boyd, William Clark, Asa Cole, Gamaliel D. Conklin (a regular), Dr. William Cornwell (surgeon's mate), Caleb Cowing, Niram Crane, Philip Culp, John Decker, Pierpont Dyer, Adolphus Eaton, Azariah Finch, Alanson Foster, Samuel

*Address delivered by the Hon. John L. Lewis before the Yates County Historical Society, February 4, 1860.

†The United States Government in 1814 deemed it necessary to draft 100,000 men to end the war. As in the war of 1861–'65, several persons who were drafted furnished substitutes.

Furman, Edward Genung, Isaac Gulley, Amasa Holden (brigade fife major), Amasa Holden, Jr., Abel M. Hammond, Jedediah Haskell (served in the Fifteenth Horse Artillery), James Hazard, Elijah Higley, David Hill, Eliphalet Hull, Jr., Captain (afterwards General) Timothy Hurd, William Johnson, Dr. Joshua Lee (surgeon in Colonel Avery Smith's regiment, and in that capacity was present at the battle of Queenston,* and was one of the first to cross the Niagara River in the discharge of his duties), Thomas Lee, Jr., Sherman Lee, Peter Lamereaux, Isaac Lanning, Anthony H. Lewis, Robert Lyon, Cornelius Masten, John Moore, John Norcott, Janna Osgood, Zeldon Parrish, John Patterson, William L. Priest, John Prumer, Isaac S. Purdy, Abijah Purdy, Red Jacket, Aaron Remer, William Reynolds, Henry Rogers, Asahel Russell, Nathan Sayre, Cornelius Sawyer, Robert Shearman, Morris F. Sheppard, Jonathan Sisson, Colonel Avery Smith, Ashler C. Thompson, Amos Tubbs, Henry Vrooman, Nathan Walton, George Wells, John W. Williams (who was for several months a prisoner in the hands of the enemy), William Wilson, Luther Winants, Dr. Walter Wolcott† (surgeon's mate), Captain (afterwards General) Abner Woodworth.

Yates County was organized February 5, 1823, and was named in honor of Joseph C. Yates, then Governor of the State of New York. The towns of Barrington and Starkey were added to the county in 1826, and the town of Torrey was organized in 1851. Twenty-three years after the organization of our county, war was declared by the United States against Mexico. The principal military operations in that war were the invasion of Northern Mexico by the American forces under General Taylor, and the landing at Vera Cruz

*The Battle of Queenston was fought October 13, 1812. In this engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Winfield Scott and Captain John E. Wool (afterwards famous generals), first distinguished themselves. General Brock, the commander of the British forces, was killed in this battle by a shot fired by an American soldier named Robert Wolcott, who died only a few years ago at a very advanced age.

‡Roger Wolcott (an elder brother of Dr. Wolcott) was born in Connecticut, and settled in Canada previous to the War of 1812. During that war he commanded a company of Canadian militia. He afterwards removed to St. Charles, Ill., where he died at the age of 90 in 1863.

and the march to, and capture of, the city of Mexico by an army of ten thousand men commanded by General Scott.

Among the volunteers who served in the Mexican War were the following from Yates County: John V. Masten, James Miller, John Moore, and Henry B. Cornwell.* The last-named soldier was a son of Dr. William Cornwell, and was wounded at the taking of the castle of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, and died at Puebla of his wounds.

The castle of Chapultepec stood on a high and precipitous hill, very steep and rocky on the south side, towards the Americans. On the west the slope was more gradual, but covered with dense woods and rough with rocks. Here, shielded by these, was a large force of Mexicans.

At the earliest dawn the whole force of the American cannon was concentrated upon the walls of the castle, and at the west side storming parties were waiting anxiously for a breach to be made, by which they might carry it by assault. They groped their way from tree to tree and rock to rock, driving the Mexicans before them, when suddenly, on the crest of the hill, the whole force came out on the open space in the presence of ramparts frowning with cannon and musketry. They continued to advance, returning only a few shots, but still drawing nearer and nearer. Presently an ensign, bearing the standard of his regiment, rushed forward to the rampart, a shout arose, and a few followed with ladders, placed them against the wall, and, with a cheer, bounded over. The Mexicans, taken by surprise, stood but a few minutes, then scrambled over the sides and down the precipitous rocks out of danger.

The castle was a mass of ruins; so effectual had been the shots and shells that it was battered to pieces. The following morning General Scott entered the city of Mexico, drew up his army on the Grand Plaza, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the National Palace.

The war between the United States and Mexico forms an

*William A. Cornwell, a brother of Henry B. Cornwell, also enlisted in 1849, with the rank of Lieutenant, in a regiment raised in New York and designed as part of the army of occupation in California. Lieutenant Cornwell sailed with his regiment around Cape Horn to California, and afterwards became a permanent resident of that State.

interesting epoch in American history, resulting, as it did, in the former country being largely increased in territorial extent and in the establishment of our supremacy on the Pacific coast. In this conflict, also, several subalterns, who were destined to afterward win enduring fame, took their first lessons in the art of war, lessons that were probably put to practical use in the greater conflict which was to follow.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF YATES COUNTY.

PART SECOND.

The War Between the States.

CHAPTER I.

Sentiment in Yates County before and during the War for the Union.

IT seems proper, before entering upon a detailed account of the military operations participated in by those regiments in which Yates County was represented, to make some reference to certain events bearing on the anti-slavery sentiment, which sentiment prevailed to a greater or less extent in this county from the time of its organization till the close of the Civil War in 1865. At the period, however, in which Yates was set off from Ontario County, slavery existed North as well as South, although gradual emancipation in the Northern States had already begun. Some few persons in Benton and vicinity then kept slaves in their families, but the slaves there owned were few in number. The town book of Benton contains the following record of the birth of a slave: "This will certify that Harriet, an infant slave, belonging to me at this time, was born the 20th of Sept., one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two. Certified by Matthew Cole. Benton, 18th March, 1823."

The inhabitants of this part of the State at that time, as a rule, regarded slavery, if not with favor, at least with a passive indifference, but there were some among them whose idea in this respect was that slavery was a great evil, which should be abolished. The number holding this extreme view were small, but they were very outspoken and active in expressing their opinion. Among these, Henry Bradley, of Penn Yan, a merchant in high standing in the community, was the most prominent. He was a thorough opponent

of that "peculiar institution," and many a fugitive slave by his aid reached safety and freedom. He lived to see human slavery legally abolished throughout the land.

An exciting circumstance, which occurred in this county in 1830, is here related as a reminiscence of the first encounter between our citizens and the slave power. In the summer of that year, the little village of Eddytown* was thrown into a state of wild excitement by an occurrence that happened in this wise: Several men were seen on horseback passing through the place on a full gallop. The people who saw them wondered and began to institute an inquiry as to their business. At length the astounding truth was reached. They were a couple of slaveholders from Virginia, with their aids, in pursuit of some seven runaway slaves. The men who were in company with the owners of those slaves, and who had escorted them to find their whereabouts, were certain residents of this neighborhood, who cared more for their pecuniary benefit than for the claims of humanity. It was very common for people who had little reverence for the Golden Rule in those days to think they were doing God service to restore a colored man to bondage, especially if they were well paid for doing so. The slaveholders and their assistants had been informed that three of the fugitives had been employed by Zenas P. Kelsey to work in the harvest field a short distance south of the village, and a fourth was employed up near the Red Mill, known as the Carmichael Mill. Thither they hastened. Isaac Lanning, Patrick Quinn, and Elder Abner Chase, all strong anti-slavery men, saw them pass and hastened to the spot, hoping to foil their attempts at seizure. But they were too late. The slaveholders had the fugitives caught and hand-cuffed. Though the poor fellows looked with appealing eyes, they were powerless to aid. Yet if there was a loop hole anywhere they were bound to find it. Lanning stepped up to the Virginians and demanded in a tone of authority what they were going to do with those colored men. "We are going to take them back where they belong, sir," they replied, to which Lanning said: "You won't take them back."

*In the town of Starkey.

These words, so defiantly spoken, put a new spirit in Mr. Kelsey, the employer of the slaves, and he pulled off his coat instantly. At this one of the slaveholders, with sword and pistol by his side, drew his sword from the sheath as if ready for a combat, but Lanning, not at all intimidated, said: "You had better put up your sword, for they are not going to be taken back till you show your authority. There has been kidnapping enough in the State of New York already." After talking awhile over the matter on all sides, the Virginians consented to come back to the village and spend the night, and the next morning have the matter investigated. They dispatched two of their assistants to catch the one up by the mill, while the remainder, with their human property, returned to the hotel. Lanning, Quinn, and Chase returned also. The latter men knew that the remaining three fugitives were at work in Milo at the place of Silas Spink. The owners did not know where they were. Lanning immediately took his horse (a mare well known as "Old Black," noted for swiftness), and directed John Royce, son of his neighbor, Matthew Royce, to ride her to Milo and tell the slaves to flee if they valued their liberty. John led the horse to Dr. Walter Wolcott's barn, where he saddled the animal, then mounted, and, to avert suspicion, leisurely passed directly by the hotel where the slaveholders, with their booty, were just stopping. But no sooner was he out of sight, than he sped like the wind for Spink's farm. He reached the place and found the colored men mowing by the roadside. Hardly had they heard the ill-fated tidings than one of them leaped the fence at a bound. He told them to flee to Penn Yan, inquire for Mr. Bradley, and he would tell them what to do. Having accomplished his errand, he returned. In the meantime the matter of the capture of the fugitive slaves had been noised around, and when night, with its murky folds, had fallen over the village, nearly two hundred people were assembled about the tavern. Many sympathized with the poor creatures, who had been captured, and would have saved them had they dared. But the fine was heavy and the law* severe. Others took part

*The old Fugitive Slave Act, passed in 1793.

with the property-owners, and said: "Good enough for the niggers." "They ought to be taken back." "It was the place for them." What did they know about Freedom?" "They could not take care of themselves," etc.

The four slaves (the one at the Red Mill having been brought back) were locked in a private room at the hotel and securely guarded. Lawyer Taylor,* then a resident of the village, was sent for. He came, and as he saw the multitude standing about, he inquired in a loud tone, "What is this mob doing here?" Reuben Royce immediately answered, in a similar tone, "What is that you say, sir? Call your neighbors a mob? You will take that back or there will be trouble." Mr. Taylor at once modified his speech so as to make it satisfactory to Mr. Royce. The people, hearing that the matter was to be examined legally the next day, returned to their homes, many of them with feelings of indignation and shame that such laws had ever been enacted —laws that made it possible to buy and sell humanity—laws that were in exact contradiction to the law of God, which says, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The morning came, and although it was in the busy harvest time, a large number gathered to see that no foul play was used. The matter being legally investigated before Isaac P. Seymour, a Justice of the Peace, it was shown by papers in their possession that the Southerners were the rightful owners of these unfortunate persons, and had a right, according to law, to take them back and treat them like dogs, if they wished. The slaveholders then made a diligent search for the remaining three who were on their way to freedom and safety. The slaveholders and their aids were guided, some in one direction, and some in another on purpose to mislead and confuse them. Two of their assistants were sent to Rochester on receiving a report, which proved to be false, that these three fugitives were at that place. The Virginians also commenced a suit against Mr. Spink, laying

*James Taylor, a prominent lawyer, was born in Connecticut and resided for a number of years in Starkey, and also in Penn Yan. He moved in 1857 to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he died in 1869, aged eighty years.

heavy damages, and after waiting nearly a week, they left for the South. But one of the masters and one of the captured slaves sickened and died in Elmira. So one slaveholder, with three slaves, returned to Virginia. The suit against Mr. Spink was never tried, and was finally dropped. Thus ends the account of an event out of hundreds that might be chronicled that transpired during the terrible reign of slavery.

Besides the anti-slavery men mentioned in connection with the above incident, there were then in this part of the State several others* who held to the same idea, and as years passed on the opponents of slavery gradually grew in number. In 1841† the difference of opinion in regard to slavery had risen to such a height in Penn Yan as to effect a division in the Presbyterian and in the Methodist congregations. A majority of the members of the Presbyterian Church withdrew and organized themselves into a society called the Congregationalists, under the counsel and direction of their pastor, the Rev. Ovid Miner, who was an Abolitionist of the most pronounced type. A portion of the Methodists likewise seceded, and formed themselves into what was known as the Wesleyan Society. These two dissenting societies each remained a number of years in organization.

The bitter political contests, arising from the encroachments of the slave power, and which continued for so many years, were regarded by the people of Yates County with a certain degree of interest, and at length a feeling hostile to slavery became quite general among them. This feeling was intensified, when, in 1854, the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act caused great excitement throughout the North. The residents of this county joined heartily in denouncing the measure. On the 5th of August of that year, in response to a call signed by over two hundred persons, a mass meet-

*Prominent among the anti-slavery men at this period were Morris F. Sheppard, his son, Charles C. Sheppard, Myron Hamlin, Samuel F. Curtis, and Joseph Elmendorf.

†John Thomas, a well-known colored man, escaped from slavery, and came that year to Penn Yan, where he has since resided.

ing* was held in Penn Yan, at which resolutions in opposition to the enactment were adopted. The adherents of the new party, styled the Republican, had by this time become so strong in number in this vicinity as to elect their county ticket in the fall of the year following.† The brutal and wanton attack made in May, 1856, by Preston S. Brooks upon Charles Sumner, in his seat in the Senate, caused a high feeling of anger and resentment throughout the county. An indignation meeting was held June 6th at the Court House in Penn Yan, at which resolutions were adopted condemning the outrage, and several well-timed speeches were made.‡ At the Presidential election held that fall the vote cast in Yates County for Fremont was 2,990. When John Brown in 1859 made his raid into Virginia, which resulted in his capture, trial, and execution, words of sympathy were expressed in all parts of the county for the unfortunate old hero. James M. Westcott, a local preacher residing in the town of Barrington, contributed to the *Yates County Chronicle* an ode of sixteen verses commemorating the event.§

The Presidential election of 1860‖ is well remembered as having been one of the most exciting in our country's his-

*The meeting was addressed by Hon. Henry W. Taylor, of Canandaigua. Letters were read from Hon. B. F. Butler and Hon. Andrew Oliver, who were unable to attend, and the following delegates were appointed to attend the Saratoga Convention, held August 18th: Richard H. Williams, General A. F. Whitaker, D. J. McMaster, Charles C. Sheppard, and Oliver Stark.

†William S. Briggs, County Judge; Lewis B. Graham, County Clerk; Daniel Lanning, Sheriff; Henry H. Gage, Member of Assembly; Wynans Bush, Coroner; John J. Johnson, Justice of Sessions.

‡Edward J. Fowle was chairman of this meeting, and the speakers were Samuel H. Welles, Hon. Andrew Oliver, David W. Adams, and Henry M. Stewart.

§In his ode, Elder Westcott, referring to the overwhelming force that come out against John Brown, wrote as follows:

Now Maryland sends forth her troops—
"Old Buck" sends the marines;
Virginia, too, from out their coops
Called forth some queer machines.

"Old Buck" was the nickname of President Buchanan.

‖Charles C. Sheppard, of Yates County, was one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention that had that fall nominated Lincoln for the Presidency.

tory. The people of Yates County shared to a considerable extent in the general animation. Wide-Awake Clubs were organized all over the county, and grand mass meetings were held. In this county 3,015 votes were cast that fall for Abraham Lincoln. The secession of South Carolina and of six other States came about soon after his election; a Southern Confederacy was established in the following February, and hostilities were commenced by the Secessionists by the attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1861. This act of war against the Nation electrified the loyal North, and the determination there expressed to uphold the government was promptly evinced by a movement, in which Yates County took no small part, known as the Great Northern Uprising.

Immediately after the news of the President's proclamation, dated April 15th and calling for 75,000 men, reached Penn Yan, a war meeting was called in Washington Hall. General Alexander F. Whitaker presided, and George R. Cornwell was secretary. Several addresses were made, and the session continued till a late hour. A roll was presented and thirty-four names were obtained. A much larger gathering was held on the evening of April 25th, with bands of music parading the streets and playing National airs. Resolutions were adopted to raise a company of volunteers, and recruits came forward freely. The Republican and Democratic Central Committees combined in a call for a county mass meeting and union assembly, which took place in the Court House Park on Saturday, April 27th. A procession was formed, under the direction of General A. F. Whitaker, aided by General George Wagener, and led by martial and brass bands.* In this parade, preceded by veterans of

*The names are here given of the musicians whose soul-inspiring music was heard in Penn Yan and vicinity in war time. During this period the membership of the Brass Band was more than once changed by some musicians enlisting and others removing. Those who played in this band were as follows: George Fletcher Hopkins, leader, first E flat cornet; Edwin Amsbury, second E flat cornet; Albert Brigden, B flat cornet; George Norris, B flat cornet; A. Oliver Lewis, alto; Elisha Durfee, alto; Edward G. Hopkins, tenor; George Baxter, tenor; George Ketchum, tuba; Damon Morse, baritone; John Knapp, piccolo; Rufus F. Scofield, base drum and cymbals, afterward tuba; William H. Gladding, snare drum, also tuba; Alonzo T. Lyon, snare drum; Thomas

the War of 1812, marched the new recruits, under command of Mr. Cornwell, who had been appointed Lieutenant. Morris Brown, Esq., was president of the day, and over five thousand persons were in attendance on this occasion. Stirring addresses were delivered by Hon. Darius A. Ogden, Hon. Henry Spence, General A. F. Whitaker, and Abraham V. Harpending, Esq. At that meeting was appointed a finance committee, consisting of Messrs. Farley Holmes, Ebenezer B. Jones, Darius A. Ogden, and Charles C. Sheppard, who circulated a subscription to raise funds to provide for the families of volunteers: The following vigilance committee was also appointed: Moses W. Eastman, Farley Holmes, John L. Lewis, Jr., Nathaniel R. Long, Daniel Morris, and John Wilkinson.

The military company now recruited, and which at this time was known as the "Keuka Rifles," assembled on the 9th of May in Washington Hall, and was there inspected by Major John E. Bean, of Geneva, and mustered into the State service. An election was held for officers on the same day, resulting in the choice of James M. Letts as Captain. Mr. Cornwell, who had been active in raising this company, waived his claim for preference as an officer in favor of Edward E. Root, the head clerk in his employ, who was elected First Lieutenant and William H. Long Second Lieutenant. The company continued to drill under its officers until orders were received to go into camp at Elmira on the 19th of May. On that day the company departed, and was escorted to the railroad depot by the Penn Yan firemen in uniform and a vast crowd of citizens. The company was presented

Emery, base drum, (also played in the martial band); William Wood, base drum and cymbals (last part of the war.) The martial band, which rendered effective service in drumming up recruits, was composed at different times of some of the following named persons: Captain William Stewart Judd, leader; Amasa Holden, Charles Holden, Rowland Northrup, Loren Swift, William VanNorman, Garrett Martin, George Caton, John Wheeler, fifers; Freeman G. Wheeler, Homer M. Townsend, James A. Belknap, Jerry Hall, Edward G. Elliott, snare drummers; Wallace Betts, base drummer. The soldiers departing for the seat of war would usually march to the railroad station to the tune of "Rally 'Round the Flag," changing soon to "The Girl I Left Behind Me," which the band would play as the train was pulling out.

by the ladies of Penn Yan with a beautiful flag, and was addressed on its departure by Hon. D. A. Ogden and E. B. Jones. A testament and a needle-case were also presented to each member. The men on their arrival at Elmira were quartered in the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher's church, and on the 24th of May became Company I, of the Thirty-third New York Volunteers, and with the history of this regiment from that date the history of the company is identified. Meanwhile other recruits volunteered, and, in squads containing a dozen or more men, left Penn Yan, some for Albany and some for Elmira, and there united with various commands. Letters soon began to come from the absent soldier boys, describing their experiences in the camp and on the battle-field. Throughout Yates County love of the old flag became a passion, the Stars and Stripes appeared waving over manufactories and private residences, and pole-raisings were of almost daily occurence. At Penn Yan a hearty and gratifying welcome was given to Colonel R. F. Taylor, of the Thirty-third Regiment, on the occasion of his visit to this village on the 14th of December.

In March, 1862, the Rev. Frederick Starr, Jr., became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Penn Yan. A native by birth of the State of New York, he had, in the early part of his ministry, beginning in 1849, preached five years at Weston in Missouri, and there, by the boldness of his anti-slavery sentiments, had incurred the hatred of the lawless, slave-holding inhabitants of that section. Hearing of a plot to take his life, he left Weston by night and returned to Auburn, N. Y., where he had been a theological student. From Auburn he came to Penn Yan. To sincere and perfect piety in his chosen calling, he added great devotion to the cause of the Union. The whole county felt the influence of his true patriotism. Next to his God he loved his country. To awaken Christian patriotism; to enlighten the public mind; to fill the ranks of the army; to pay respects to the patriot dead, and make their graves preach a fresh love and devotion to our country and its institutions, he was always ready to go, far and near.* With all his un-

*Memorial sermon, preached by the Rev. David Magie, January 20, 1867.

ceasing activity in the cause of National Unity, he found time to bring about an addition and improvement to his church edifice and to the lot on which it stood. He was a noble and talented young man, a "good and faithful servant," a thorough patriot, a zealous Christian. At the close of the war he left Penn Yan and went back to Missouri, having, as he told his father before he commenced his first pastorate there, always felt that with him the obligation to go to a place was great in proportion to its necessity. He died in St. Louis, January 8, 1867, in the forty-first year of his age.*

President Lincoln's second call for troops in 1862 was promptly and cheerfully met in Yates County. The Board of Supervisors† unanimously resolved, July 26th, and again

---

*When the new Presbyterian Church edifice was erected in Penn Yan in 1879, a proposal to place a Starr memorial window in the church was brought up among the Building Committee, consisting of the following members: Charles V. Bush, George R. Cornwell, George Cramer, Myron Hamlin, Theodore O. Hamlin, Charles Hunter, Charles G. Judd, Charles R. King, John H. Lown, Ephraim W. Mills, D. Henry Palmer (pastor), Augustus W. Prentiss, Charles C. Sheppard, John S. Sheppard, Franklin E. Smith, Charles W. Taylor, and Charles D. Welles. Nearly three hundred dollars were contributed for this purpose, and mostly by persons not of the congregation. The memorial window is in the front of the edifice, and on the wall below the window is placed a tablet, bearing the following inscription:

In Memoriam. 1826. Rev. Frederick Starr. 1867.
Pastor of this Church, 1862–1865.
His courage as a Patriot, His zeal as a Philanthropist, were only equalled by his industry and fervor as a minister of Christ.

† The following were the Yates County Supervisors during the war: BARRINGTON, Peter H. Crosby, 1861; Jonathan Taylor, 1862; Asa P. Fish, 1863-64; Delazon J. Sunderlin, 1865; BENTON, Homer Marriner, 2861-62; Caleb Hazen, 1863-64; John Merrifield, 1865; ITALY, Alden D. Fox, 1861-62-64-65; William S. Green, 1863; JERUSALEM, J. Warren Brown, 1861-62; Daniel B. Tuthill, 1863 64; Ferris P. Hurd, 1865; MIDDLESEX, Alexander Bassett, 1861; Daniel Bostwick, 1862-63; Thomas Underwood, 1864-65; MILO, Charles Wagener, 1861; Meletiah H. Lawrence, 1862; John C. Scheetz, 1863-64-65; POTTER, John Halstead, 1861-62; Hiram Keeney, 1863; Henry Torrey, 1864; Whitford B. Wyman, 1865; STARKEY, Herschel W. Pierce, 1861; Anthony C. Harpending, 1862-63; Hiland G. Wolcott, 1864; Ashbel Hollister, 1865; TORREY, Jacob Van Deventer, 2d, 1861; Darius Baker, 1862; George W. Gardner, 1863-64-65.

on August 21st, "That the County Treasurer of Yates County be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, to borrow and receive fifteen thousand dollars, to constitute a Volunteer Fund, from such parties as will advance the same, at such times and in such amounts as may be mutually agreed upon, and may be convenient, for the purpose of aiding in the enlistment of volunteers and the support of their families while in the military service of the United States and of the State of New York; and that said County Treasurer is hereby directed to issue proper certificates thereof, payable when in funds thereof, with interest." War meetings were held, recruiting offices opened, and soldiers rapidly recruited and sent to the front to swell the ranks of the "three hundred thousand more." On the 29th of November the following resolution was adopted unanimously by the Board of Supervisors: "Resolved, That the sum of thirty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be levied upon the County of Yates, collected and paid into the treasury, to be expended, so far as necessary therefor, in payment of the certificates issued by the County Treasurer, in pursuance of the resolution of this Board, adopted July 26th and August 21st, 1862, with the interest thereon; the residue, after paying such certificates, to constitute a Volunteer Fund, for the payment of bounties and the support of families of volunteers, according to the rules and regulations established by this Board, at its special meeting, on the 21st day of August, 1862."

In April, 1863, the Twenty-fifth Provost Marshal District, comprising the counties of Yates, Ontario, and Livingston, was organized, with headquarters at Canandaigua. The Enrolling Board consisted of Captain William T. Remer, Provost-Marshal; Dr. Zerah H. Blake, Surgeon; and Jacob A. Mead, Commissioner. Captain Ralph T. Wood was appointed Chief Clerk and George N. Hicks, John O. Wakeman, William Hildreth, and Alonzo Snyder, Deputy-Marshals. The work of enrolling all persons liable to a draft, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, was at once commenced, and the first draft affecting Yates County took place July 31st at Canandaigua, under the direction of the Provost

Marshal. The drafting wheel, which was hollow, was turned by Deputy Marshal Wakeman, of Penn Yan. At every revolution of the wheel a card was taken out by a blind man, (who was also blindfolded as the law directed) and the name called off by the Commissioner. Three companies of militia, one from Penn Yan and two from Rochester, were stationed on guard. The number of men in Yates County at that time drafted were 572. Of these a number were exempted for physical reasons, several were exempted for other causes, some personally provided substitutes, and 268 paid each a commutation of $300. On the 4th of December the Board of Supervisors, with the object of providing for subsequent drafts, and to encourage volunteering, resolved unanimously, "That the county of Yates pay $300 to each person who shall hereafter volunteer into the service of the United States for the term of three years or during the war, and be mustered into the service to the credit of this county; and the like sum of $300 to each man who shall be drafted and serve himself or furnish a substitute to the extent of the quota of this county." For the payment of these bounties the Board resolved, "That the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars be assessed, levied, and collected upon the county," and that the county Treasurer be authorized "To issue Bonds or Scrip of the County of Yates, from time to time, and as the necessities may require, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, with annual interest from the date of their issue, to the amount of eighty-four thousand dollars; said Bonds or Scrip to be negotiated by said Treasurer, and the money received thereon by him, and that the amount of money obtained thereon constitute a fund, from which the said volunteers or drafted men shall be paid." The following were appointed as a Volunteer Committee to carry these resolutions into effect: James Burns, County Treasurer, John C. Scheetz, Supervisor from Milo, and Lewis B. Graham, Clerk of the Board. The times of payment of these Bonds were designated as follows: one-third on the 15th of February 1865 and one-third on the 15th of February 1866. The amount of issue was subsequently increased to $135,000 by a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors August 3,

1864, and a further increase to $145,000 was unanimously resolved by the Board on the 31st of December of the same year. The time for payment, by thirds, of the new issues required was also extended to February 15, 1867 and to February 15, 1868. Liberal bounties to recruits were likewise voted by the different towns. At the meeting held December 31, 1864, Benjamin L. Hoyt was appointed general recruiting agent for the county, to act under the direction of the Board. Charles C. Miller and Charles Kelly were also appointed recruiting agents on the 9th of January, 1865.

The number of men raised by the later drafts and provided for in the foregoing resolutions were 576* in the second and third drafts and 253 in the fourth. For each man drafted three years of service were duly credited to the County by the State, including that of the men held by the first draft and who had then provided personally for the quota, the succeeding drafts being filled at the County's expense. In 1865 Yates County received from the State Bounty Loan $192,000, to pay the expenses of the last draft and $200 a year on 307 years of excess from preceding drafts. The receipt of all this amount was reported by the Volunteer Committee at that time as follows: "The $130,600 paid for bounties has been refunded to the County by the State, also the sum of $61,400 has been received for excess of years of service on former calls."

Little Yates, as may be observed, was as strong in her devotion to the Union cause as any locality in State or nation.† There were a few exceptions, where ignorance, stu-

*The Yates County *Chronicle* of July 14, 1864, contained the following interesting item of news: "Provost-Marshal Remer, Surgeon Blake, and Commissioner Mead, composing the enrolling board of the 25th District, held forth at the Court House on Saturday and Monday last. Some 400 to 500 applications were made to be struck from the enrollment. Of those 260 were struck off for various reasons, but more on account of a lack of teeth than from any other cause."

†On the 6th of June, 1863, a branch of the National Loyal League was established at Penn Yan. Thomas H. Locke, Esq., was made President of the Penn Yan League. A branch was also established at Bellona by Hon. Samuel Jayne and others, and in the town of Barrington by Joseph F. Crosby and others. The following pledge was signed by the members: "We pledge ourselves to unconditional loyalty to the Government of the

pidity, or a lack of self-respect warped men out of line and let them sink from respectable notice. Their influence then was lighter than air, and since that time the class to which they belonged have not been trusted by either those who fought for or against the flag. During the war the County was represented in the Assembly as follows: Gilbert Sherer, 1861; Darius A. Ogden, 1862; Guy Shaw, 1863; Oren G. Loomis, 1864; Eben S. Smith, 1865. In 1862 and again in 1864, Hon. Daniel Morris was elected to Congress from the Twenty-fifth District, embracing the counties of Ontario, Livingston, and Yates. President Lincoln received 3,036 votes in Yates County, when re-elected in 1864.* The voice of the press of the County, from the beginning to the end of the war, was of unswerving loyalty to the National Government.†

The efforts of the noble women of our County to alleviate the hardships incident to soldier life cannot be too highly commended. A Soldiers' Aid Society,‡ comprising over one

---

United States in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavors to maintain unimpaired the national unity, both in principle and territorial boundary."

* In August 1864 Hon. John Cochrane, of New York city, formerly Colonel of the New York Chasseurs, and later promoted Brigadier-General in the Army of the Potomac, but at this time Attorney-General of the State of New York, came to Penn Yan and remained several days, the guest of John D. Wolcott, Esq. General Cochrane had a short time before received the nomination for Vice-President on the ticket with General Fremont, but both candidates ultimately withdrew from the field. He made during his stay in Penn Yan several speeches, advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war.

† The newspapers published in Yates County in war time were the Yates County *Chronicle*, conducted by Stafford C. Cleveland; the Penn Yan *Democrat*, conducted during the first two years of the war by McConnell & Stanton, (Eli McConnell and Warren J. Stanton,) and during the last two years by George D. A. Bridgman; and the Dundee *Record*, conducted at first by David S. Bruner, then for about six months by George D. A. Bridgman, and afterwards by James M. Westcott.

‡ This Society, on its organization, October 15, 1861, elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Mary C. Porter; Vice-President, Mrs. Maria C. Brown; Secretary, Mrs. Mary Wardwell; Treasurer, Mrs. Judith Ogden. In March 1862, Mrs. Wardwell and Mrs. Ogden having resigned, Miss Mary E. Curtis was elected Secretary and Treasurer. On October 15, 1862, officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Maria C. Brown;

hundred ladies, was organized in Penn Yan, October 15, 1861, as an auxillary to the United States Sanitary Commission. By their exertions, blankets, mittens, socks, and other necessary and useful articles were collected and sent to the soldiers at the front. Even the little girls* became interested and eagerly assisted in the work of preparing lint, bandages, and other good things for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals.

Yates County joined heartily in the general exultation throughout the North on the occasion of the successful issue of the Appomattox campaign.† The great event was celebrated on the 14th of April, 1865, at Penn Yan by a grand

---

Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Franklin; Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Mary E. Curtis. These ladies were retained in office until the close of the war. The Society received in cash contributions to June 7, 1865 $3,025.32, added to which, the young girls belonging to the Alert Club collected $744.09, making a monthly average of $57.23. Among the articles sent to the soldiers in the hospital were 369 gallons of pickles, 2,188 lbs. of dried fruit, 222 bottles of liquors, 281 cans of fruit. 7,265 yards of cloth were made into garments by the Society and 5,220 garments were sent to the U. S. Sanitary and Christian Commissions. There were also sent to the soldiers 119 packages (boxes and barrels,) averaging nearly three per month. The last Society meeting was held May 30, 1865.

*The following letter, received by one of these little girls in Penn Yan, speaks for itself:

FORT FOOTE, MD., July 10, 1865.

MISS ABBIE K. WOLCOTT.

My good little girl:—As you very politely asked the finder of your letter and fixings sent to the soldiers last March, to answer you and let you know where and by whom found, I will comply with your wishes.

I am at work in a hospital, where there is a great number of sick soldiers. Yesterday I was looking over some things that came from New York, for the boys, and found your things nicely packed away in a packet all safe. I think you must be a very smart little girl to do so much work.

If you would like to hear from the soldiers I will write you a long letter when I have time. If not, you can just tell me so. Good bye. Accept this from a good friend and well-wisher of little girls.

DR. R. L. JOHNSON,
Fort Foote, Maryland.

† The joy of the North was unbounded over this great victory. Bonfires, illuminations, and the firing of cannon attested the universal delight, while Grant became the idol of the Nation.—*Headley's History of the Great Rebellion, Vol. 2.*

parade formed under the direction of General A. F. Whitaker, with the following aids: Messrs. Charles F. Rudgers, Henry C. Hermans, Homer W. Randall, and George Y. Eastman. Amid cheers from the multitude and the booming of cannon, the procession moved through the principal streets, presenting throughout its whole length a grand and pleasing display. The Penn Yan Brass Band, an excellent band of martial music, fire companies, and their engines, and the Keuka Hose Company, in its new red attire, made a noteworthy attraction. Carriages, with the clergy and orators of the day and citizens in carriages, lengthened out the line of march, while a slave whipping post* was carried, as in triumph, on a cart in the middle of the procession. Congratulatory speeches were delivered from convenient speaking stands by Hon. Daniel Morris, Hon. M. H. Lawrence, Hon. D. A. Ogden, Rev. Frederick Starr, Jr., Samuel H. Welles, Esq., H. M. Stewart, Esq., Benjamin Joy, and others. The evening was made as light as day by the many bon-fires that were kindled, the houses, stores, and shops were generally illuminated, and there was a splendid exhibition of fireworks.

But in the midst of this rejoicing, and on the same evening that the streets of Penn Yan were ablaze with illuminations, the direful deed that deprived the Nation of her Chief Magistrate was perpetrated in the National Capital. When the news of his tragic death reached Penn Yan the residents were struck with the deepest sorrow. The innumerable flags that were waving to the breeze were half-masted, all business was suspended, and stores and private residences were draped in black. The County Court and Court of Sessions at once adjourned. On the following Sabbath the Rev. Mr. Starr preached a sermon eulogistic of the late President, the deep pathos of his remarks at times moving the congregation to tears. Imposing funeral ceremonies were observed in this village on Tuesday, April 19th. At eleven o'clock on that day a solemn procession was formed on Main street and moved in the following order:

---

*This whipping post was brought from Norfolk, Va., by Sergeant Charles C. Miller, and is now in the Sloan Post room at Penn Yan.

Captain Charles F. Rudgers, Marshal.
(mounted.)

Captain Charles Kelly, Aid. (mounted.)

Lieutenant George Titus, Aid. (mounted.)

Martial Band with Muffled Drums.
(Playing the Dead March.)

Military Escort, with Arms Reversed, under Command of Captain William W. Eastman.

Pall Bearers. (Civil Officers.)		Pall Bearers. (Military.)
Hon. Henry Welles,	FUNERAL CAR.	Gen. A. F. Whitaker,
Hon. William S. Briggs,		Gen. George Wagener,
Hon. Daniel Morris,		Col. B. L. Hoyt,
John D. Wolcott, Esq.,		Col. James Conley,
James Burns, Esq.,		Capt. P. K. Deyo,
Joseph F. Crosby, Esq.,		Capt. M. S. Hicks,
Alfred Reed, Esq.,		Capt. Elias V. Ruger,
Lewis B. Graham, Esq.		Lieut. S. Hotchkiss.

[The Funeral Car was beautifully decorated with rosettes of crape and draped with a large National Flag, and was drawn by four white horses driven by Charles Shearman.]

Returned Union Soldiers, Charles C. Miller in charge.

John W. Green, a returned Andersonville prisoner, in a carriage driven by Perley P. Curtis.

Clergy in Carriage.

President and Trustees of the Village, in Carriage.

Masonic Order.

Citizens in Carriages.

The procession proceeded from the place of formation in front of Bush's Hall, (now Cornwell's Opera House,) to Court street, thence to Liberty street and down Liberty street to Elm street, thence to Main street and up Main street to the Court House Park. During the march of the procession minute guns were fired and the church bells tolled. At the Court House Park the exercises commenced by singing by the Methodist Choir of a dirge beginning with the words, "O, Weep Ye for Lincoln," followed by an appropriate discourse by the Rev. Daniel D. Buck. An address was then delivered by the Rev. Frederick Starr, Jr., who, in the course of his remarks, presented the case of the returned Union prisoner, John W. Green (late of Company G, Eighty-fifth Regiment,) whose emaciated form spoke more eloquently than words of the hardship and starvation he had expe-

rienced. The Rev. Mr. Buck read a poem entitled "In Memory of Our Beloved President," which was written for the occasion, and Elder John G. Gulick pronounced the benediction. The large assemblage, deeply impressed with the solemnities of the day, then dispersed.

The celebration of the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of American Independence, held at Penn Yan, July 4, 1865, was made by the citizens of Yates County the occasion of a grand reception to the soldiers who had returned from the war. The President of the Day was Captain Peter K. Deyo, of the One Hundred and Second Regiment; the Chief Marshal was Captain Martin S. Hicks, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, and his Assistants were Captains Meletiah H. Lawrence, Jr., and Richard A. Bassett, both of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment. The Chief Marshal and his Assistants led the procession, composed mainly of Veterans, and which was remarkably fine. An attractive feature of the parade was the grand National Car, arranged and furnished by George R. Cornwell, and containing thirty-six beautiful young ladies, representing the thirty-six States of the Union. The singing by the young ladies and the music by the bands were all excellent. The exercises of the day were observed in the grove on Sheppard street, and were as follows: Prayer by the Rev. J. G. Gulick. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Prof. Winsor Scofield. Oration by the Rev. Ezekiel G. Robinson, D. D., of Rochester. Benediction by the Rev. Edwin P. Brigham. The procession then re-formed and proceeded to the Court House Park, where the ladies of Penn Yan, aided by the generous contributions of the people, had provided a bountiful dinner. The entrance to the Park was decorated with evergreens and inscribed, "Welcome Home," in letters neatly wrought with evergreen leaves. Nearly five hundred soldiers, with many of their wives, partook of the grand repast so generously set before them. A gorgeous pyrotechnic display was exhibited on the Fair Grounds in the evening.

A large number of the Yates County soldiers had by this time arrived in safety, and more were expected. But many

of their comrades who went with them to the front never returned. They had fallen at Gettysburg and at Lookout Mountain, in the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor, at Petersburg and in the valley of the Shenandoah. The soldiers of our County, in the different regiments to which they belonged, performed good and valiant service, and made for themselves a glorious record which is given in the succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER II.

The Thirty-third Regiment of Infantry.

ONE of the first regiments to go to the front was the Thirty-third New York Volunteers, which was recruited by companies as follows: A, C, and K* in Seneca County; B in Wayne County; D and H in Ontario County; E and F in Livingston County; G in Erie County, and I in Yates County. The latter Company, which was first known as the "Keuka Rifles," arrived in Elmira from Penn Yan on the 18th of May, 1861. Eight of the other companies above mentioned had already arrived in Elmira, then an ordinary place of rendezvous for troops going to the front. The officers of these companies had met on May 17th, and decided upon forming themselves into a regiment, the two other companies afterward joining them. The organization of the new regiment was rendered complete by the election of officers on the 21st of May. Robert F. Taylor, of Rochester, a gentleman of war-like taste and ability, who had served in Mexico, was appointed Colonel. The other field and staff officers then elected were: Lieutenant-Colonel, Calvin Walker, Geneva; Major, Robert J. Mann, Seneca Falls; Adjutant, Charles T. Sutton, New York city; Quartermaster, H. L. Suydam, Geneva; Chaplain, Rev. George N. Cheney,† Rochester; Surgeon, T. Rush Spencer.

The Thirty-third Regiment, when organized, was assigned

---

*Company K, Captain Patrick McGraw, was composed of Irish Volunteers. Captain McGraw had previously been for about fifteen years in the service of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. He received, on the departure of the Company from Seneca Falls, a beautiful sword, the presentation speech being made by the Rev. Edward McGowan, afterwards pastor of St. Michael's Church, at Penn Yan.

†Resigned Dec. 1, 1861. Afterwards was pastor at Branchport, where he died June 12, 1863.

to barracks in Southport,* where it remained until the departure for Washington. An interesting event of the sojourn in Elmira was the reception of a regimental flag from the patriotic ladies of Canandaigua. The regiment, being formed in a hollow square, Mrs. Chesebro, with a few felicitous remarks, presented the banner to Colonel Taylor, who, in a brief speech, expressed the thanks of himself and command for the beautiful gift, promising that it should never be dishonored or disgraced. Chaplain Cheney, also in response, delivered an able and eloquent address to the delegation. This flag was made of the finest blue silk, bearing upon one side the coat of arms of the State of New York and on the reverse the seal of the county of Ontario, adopted in 1790. Over the seal appeared in bold gilt letters the words, "Ontario County Volunteers." Surmounting the staff was a highly finished carved eagle with extended pinions, the whole forming one of the most elegant battle-flags ever wrought by fair hands. On the 3d of July the regiment was mustered by companies into the United States service for two years by Captain Sitgreaves, a regular officer. Five days later the command started for Washington and was assigned on arrival to Camp Granger, about two and one-half miles from the city. John Gregg Wolcott, of Company I, received (July 11th) at Camp Granger the promotion from private to assistant surgeon. While the regiment was here encamped, occurred the disastrous battle of Bull Run, which was fought on the 21st of July. The distant sound of cannon was, all that day, distinctly heard in the camp. Toward evening the Thirty-third, along with several other regiments, received marching orders, but had proceeded no further than the Treasury Department, when the orders were countermanded. William Riker, Sergeant, Company I, died at Camp Granger on August 28th.† The regiment took up a new position at

*The barracks were known as No. 5. While quartered here numerous gifts were sent from Penn Yan to the members of Company I. A member of this company, writing home, says, "O, great guns! the boys have just received a lot of apples from Penn Yan and they are trying to raise the roof from the building with their cheers for George H. Lapham."

† William Riker was the first soldier from Yates County, who died in the service. On Saturday the 31st inst., the remains of Sergeant Riker ar-

Camp Lyon, near Chain Bridge, and was here brigaded for the first time, being placed together with the Third Vermont and the Sixth Maine, under the command of General W. F. Smith. On the 3d of September the entire brigade crossed the Long Bridge into Virginia. The Thirty-third first occupied Camp Advance, changing soon after for Camp Ethan Allen. While at the latter camp the regiment had its first skirmish with the enemy. Camp Griffin was the next place of residence, and while here occurred at Bailey's Cross-Roads a grand review of the army by General McClellan, attended also by President Lincoln and other distinguished personages. James M. Letts resigned December 31st, and was succeeded by Edward E. Root as Captain of Company I.*

An advance on Richmond along the peninsula, between the York and James rivers, having been decided upon, the Thirty-third Regiment embarked at Alexandria on March 23, 1862, and proceeded by transport to Fortress Monroe. Company I went, with five other companies of the same regiment, on board the steamer Metamora, previously employed on the Hudson River, and the entire command was disembarked at Old Point Comfort in the forenoon of the following day. Passing through Hampton, then in ruins, the Thirty-third went into camp about four miles distant on the James River. Yorktown† was invested on the 4th of April, but hardly had the siege commenced when contrabands brought the intelligence that the enemy had evacuated the place. The Army of the Potomac followed in pursuit of the retreating Confederates, and on Monday, May 5th, was fought the battle of Williamsburg. In the beginning of the action three companies of the Thirty-third (Company A, Captain

rived in Penn Yan in charge of Samuel R. Tuell, brother-in-law of the deceased. A large and impressive funeral was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the remains were escorted to the cemetery by a special guard of honor, consisting of two companies of local militia and the Penn Yan firemen.

*At Camp Griffin, William Humphrey and Augustus F. Murdock (privates in Company I) died, the former being accidentally killed.

† Yorktown had already an historical interest from its being the scene of the surrender of Cornwallis eighty years before.

George M. Guion, afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. V., Company D, Lieutenant George W. Brown commanding; and Company F, Captain James M. McNair,) with regimental colors and color-guard, were ordered to occupy a redoubt a short distance from the enemy. This was quickly done amid a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and the beautiful banner remained waving from the battlements throughout the fierce conflict, torn and tattered for the first time by shot and shell. Company C, Captain Chester H. Cole; Company E, Captain Wilson E. Warford; Company H, Captain Alexander H. Drake; and Company I, Captain Edward E. Root, were deployed by Colonel Taylor as skirmishers. The remaining companies of the regiment, (Company B, Captain Josiah J. White; Company G, Captain Theodore B. Hamilton; and Company K, an Irish Company, Captain Patrick McGraw,) were stationed on guard duty, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Corning. All day the fight continued, and towards night a sudden and furious attack was made upon Hancock's position, then occupied in part by the Thirty-third. Companies A, D, and F, were ordered out of the redoubt into line of battle, as the Confederates came rushing on, shouting "Bull Run! Bull Run! That flag is ours!" The enemy's flying artillery also moved forward and discharged shot and shell in quick succession. Lieutenant Brown, of Company D, and several other brave men belonging to the Thirty-third, had already fallen, mortally wounded; the cannoniers, with their guns, and members of other regiments, were hurrying back to escape, while the right and left of the Federal line were wavering, and all seemed lost.

At this critical moment the Lieutenant Colonel, turning to Colonel Taylor, (who had just arrived from the skirmish line,) remarked, "Nothing but a charge can check them." "A charge it shall be," he replied, and waving his sword aloft, shouted, "Forward, men!" "Charge, bayonets!" added Lieutenant-Colonel Corning, and the Thirty-third sprang forward on the double quick, when its gallant action was imitated by several regiments along the line. Alarmed at this

sudden counter-charge, the enemy turned and ran in confusion, while the Thirty-third poured volley after volley upon the Confederates as they rapidly retreated over the plain. This daring exploit of the regiment decided the fortunes of the day and changed a seeming defeat into a substantial victory. Company I, commanded by Captain Root, and which, with Companies C, E, and H, was on the skirmish line at this time, encountered and fired upon a party of Confederates, who, supposing our soldiers to be friends, cried out, "Don't fire, you are shooting your own men." Captain Root ordered them to surrender, and they were all made prisoners, much to their surprise and chagrin. One of their officers attempted to escape, but Captain Root started after him and compelled him to deliver up his sword. Other prisoners were taken, in all to the number of forty, when Captain Root, considering that he had his hands full, returned to the redoubt with his company of thirty-eight men.* Captain Drake, of Company H, unfortunately became separated, in the woods, from the rest of the troops, and being surrounded by the enemy, was obliged to surrender with

* David W. Judd, in his "Story of the 33d N. Y. Vols.," says twenty-seven, but he has evidently understated the number. Mr. Peter Mead, of Penn Yan, who, at the time of the battle, was Sergeant in Company I, gives the number as thirty-eight. To give the exact number is a difficult matter, as several belonging to this Company were on guard, or other duty, or in the hospital. Sergeant Mead, (to the best of his recollection, as he said,) mentioned the names of the thirty-eight heroes who were on the skirmish line, as follows: Edward E. Root, Captain; Charles Howe, Lieutenant; George Brennan, Orderly Sergeant; Peter Mead, David A. Cook, John W. Durham, Sergeants; Thomas Hunter, Corporal; Privates, Dorr Barber, Patrick Brennan, Augustus A. Chidsey, Charles Comstock, George W. Corey, James W. Corey, Daniel Dailey, Putnam Demming, James Doyle, William H. Eddy, Charles Gage, John Gordon, Martin Hope, Delos C. Hubbard, William W. Hunt, Eugene Hunt, Charles E. Hyatt, Clement W. Kidder, Michael Mahar, Truman McKinney, Charles Millis, John A. Neary, William F. Pierce, William Plaisted, Greig Quick, Byron F. Randolph, George Reynolds, George Shearman, Morris Shultz, Charles Shuter, George S. Wells, Edwin G. Wheeler, and Menzo Wixson. Other men belonging to the Company were likewise in the battle, but were, as stated above, on detached duty; among these were: Lieutenant William H. Long, then acting aid-de-camp to the General of the Brigade, and Sergeant Edward S. Rice, who was on duty at the headquarters of the General of the Division.

about twenty of his men. He was taken to Richmond and afterwards to Salisbury, N. C., where he remained a prisoner for some months, when he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment in Maryland.

The night after the battle of Williamsburg, the enemy evacuated the place and its surrounding works, retreating back to the Chickahominy. The members of the Thirty-third slept on their arms, and on the following day went into camp near the York River. On the evening of May 7th, General McClellan rode into camp on his favorite bay charger, "Dan Webster," and thus addressed the regiment while drawn up in line:

"Officers and soldiers of the Thirty-third: I have come to thank you, in person, for gallant conduct on the field of battle on the 5th inst. I will say to you what I have said to other regiments engaged with you. All did well—did all that I could expect. But you did more; you behaved like veterans; you are veterans; veterans of a hundred battles could not have done better. Those on your left fought well; but you won the day; you were at the right point, did the right thing, and at the right time. You shall have Williamsburg inscribed on your banner."

The Thirty-third was next engaged (May 24th) in battle at Mechanicsville, and, during the action, the regiment, together with the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, charged upon and routed the opposing force of the enemy. General McClellan had now arrived within a few miles of Richmond, and the capture of that city seemed only a question of time. But the jealousy and intrigues of certain individuals, high in authority, and the failure to send the needed reinforcements, prevented a successful issue of the campaign. Instead of taking the Confederate capital, McClellan was obliged, in order to save his army from destruction, to effect a change of base to the banks of the James River. Quietly, and without display, he commenced to do this, and though the enemy were very quickly informed, by their spies, of what was going on, they could not at first decide what it meant. At last, however, their suspicions were aroused, and they resolved to fall in overwhelming force on his flank, and

cutting him off from his supplies, make an utter end of the entire army.*

The retreat to the James River having begun, the Thirty-third Regiment, which, since the battle of Mechanicsville had been encamped at Gaines' Farm, moved, and for the purpose of holding the enemy in check, constructed intrenchments at Camp Lincoln, (as it was called,) on Golding's Farm, near the Chickahominy River. Here, on the 28th of June the capture of the regiment was attempted by a powerful Confederate force, consisting of the Seventh and Eighth Georgia Regiments, but in the effort the enemy were repulsed with great loss. In this action the Thirty-third lost several men, killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among the killed was Lieutenant Moses Church, of Company E, who, while encouraging his comrades by words and deeds, was struck dead by a minie ball. Captain Theodore B. Hamilton, of Company G, was among the prisoners taken by the enemy, but he was soon exchanged and returned to his regiment at Harrison's Landing. The Thirty-third was highly complimented for its bravery, by General Davidson, (a loyal Virginian,) in his report of the action. A sudden attack made by the Confederates, two days later, at White Oak Swamp, was also successfully resisted. Colonel Taylor then commanded the Third Brigade, (to which the Thirty-third belonged,) the regiment itself being in command of Major John S. Platner.

On the 1st of July occurred the engagement at Malvern Hill. The Thirty-third was here posted, with others of our forces, among lines of batteries which the Confederates several times fiercely attacked, but in vain. Charge after charge was made by the enemy, only to be repulsed with fearful slaughter. The determined bravery of the Confederates evoked cheers from the Unionists themselves. But to carry the Federal position was beyond their power. In several instances our infantry withheld their fire until the attacking column, which rushed through the storm of canister and shell from our artillery, had reached within a few yards of our lines. They then poured, in a single volley,

*Headley's History of the Great Rebellion, Vol. I.

and dashed forward with the bayonet, capturing prisoners and colors and driving the routed columns in confusion from the field. The result was complete victory.*

In the afternoon of July 3d, the regiment, which, all through the retreat had formed a portion of the rear guard of the army, reached Harrison's Landing. Afterward, marching to Fortress Monroe, and from there going by transport, it arrived and went into camp (August 24th) at Alexandria, from there marching through Washington to the battle-field of Antietam. In this fight, which was on the 17th of September, the Thirty-third was foremost in action, losing alone fifty men in killed and wounded.† Among the former was Sergeant-Major George W. Bassett, of Yates County, a brave and popular officer. He was shot through the head, on returning to the front, after having carried Lieutenant Lucius C. Mix, who had been severely wounded, from the field. Lieutenant William Hale Long, of Company I, was promoted, November 25th, to Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, and on the 1st of December, George Brennan, Orderly-Sergeant of the same Company, was promoted to First Lieutenant. The regiment crossed the Rappahannock on December 12th, on pontoon bridges laid by the Fiftieth New York Engineers, and next day was in the battle of Fredricksburg, where its loss in killed and wounded amounted to over two hundred. Having remained in camp near White Oak Church during the first four months of 1863, the command, on the 2d of May, participated in the storming of Marye's Heights. These were gallantly carried, and on the summit the regimental colors were unfurled in triumph to the breeze. On the charge up the Heights, many of the regiment were killed and wounded, among the latter being Captain Root, of Company I.‡ The

* McClellan's Own Story.

† The wounded in Company I, at the battle of Antietam, were as follows: Sergeant Peter Mead. Privates: Bruen Cooley, William H. Eddy, Charles Gage, Martin Hope, Charles B. Quick, George Reynolds, Charles Shuter.

‡ In the charge up Marye's Heights, the following, belonging to Company I, were wounded: Captain E. E. Root; Sergeants, George Shearman, Putnam Demming; Corporals, Byron F. Randolph, Menzo Wixson, Dorr Barber, William Plaistead, Owen Smith; Privates, Thomas

last battle in which the Thirty-third was engaged was Salem Heights, fought May 4th. In this battle, Lieutenant Charles D. Rossiter, of Company D, a young man of great promise, was killed.

On Tuesday, May 12, 1863, Colonel Taylor informed the men in his command that, their term of service having then expired, they were to go home on the coming Friday. The order for their departure was accompanied by parting addresses from the corps, division, and brigade generals, each address containing a graceful acknowledgment of the past services of the regiment. Farewells were uttered by members of other regiments who had fought side by side with the Thirty-third, and on the 17th of May the regiment arrived at Elmira. The Saturday following the Thirty-third came to Geneva, where an address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. Charles J. Folger. A bountiful repast was also served at Camp Swift to the returned soldiers by the ladies of Geneva. On Monday, May 25th, the regiment proceeded to Canandaigua, where a splendid ovation was received from the citizens. The buildings were handsomely decorated with the National colors and triumphal arches spanned the principal streets. The veterans, together with the Canandaigua firemen, formed in procession and marched to the Court House Square, and were here addressed by the Hon. Elbridge G. Lapham. The procession again formed and passed through various streets to the fair grounds, where the regiment performed the different evolutions of the manual, exhibited the manner of pitching tents, made a "charge," and went through with other numerous military exercises, which elicited rounds of applause from the lookers on. J. P. Faurot, Esq., made a brief speech of congratulation, to which Lieutenant-Colonel Corning responded. Colonel Taylor then returned to the ladies of Canandaigua the regimental banner received from them two years before. Handing the flag to the committee, he remarked that it had been given to his

---

Conway, James W. Corey, George W. Corey, (mortally,) James Doyle, William H. Eddy, Eugene Hunt, William W. Hunt, William Johnson, (mortally,) Hackett Merritt, George Reynolds, Jeremiah E. Sprague, Charles Shuter, George S. Wells, Edwin G. Wheeler.

command with the pledge that it should never be sullied by cowardice or a dishonorable act, and it had never been. It was a beautiful flag when presented to the regiment, but was now torn and oiled, but to him and the regiment it was all the dearer. He had no doubt it would be dearer to those who gave it, as a relic of the bravery and patriotism of the men of the Thirty-third, who, when he assumed command, were eight hundred strong, but now less than four hundred remained. On receiving back the banner the ladies presented an address, which was read by A. H. Howell, Esq. A parting speech to the regiment was delivered by Chaplain Augustus H. Lung. A sumptuous banquet, served at the Canandaigua House by the ladies of the village, concluded the ceremony. The same evening the Thirty-third returned to Geneva, and on Tuesday, June 2, 1863, was assembled on the green in front of the barracks by Captain Beirne, of the regular army, and there mustered by companies out of the service.

On the 20th of June a grand reception was given at Penn Yan to the members of Company I. Led by Lieutenant Brennan, as senior officer, they marched to the sound of martial music through the principal streets, and were served with a collation at the Benham House. The flag which had been presented to the company two years before was now returned to the ladies of Penn Yan, and appropriate addresses were made by the Hon. D. A. Ogden and the Rev. Frederick Starr, Jr. Several who had belonged to Company I, and to other companies in the Thirty-third Regiment, subsequently rëenlisted in other commands.

The following is the muster-in roll of Company I of the Thirty-third Regiment, added to which is a list of the regimental and line officers at the time of the muster-out: Officers—James M. Letts, Captain; Edward E. Root,† First Lieutenant; William H. Long, Second Lieutenant; Charles Howe, First Sergeant; William Riker,‡ Edward S. Rice, Henry Atwater, Sergeants; Richard J. Harford, Peter Mead,† David A. Cook, John W. Durham, Corporals; John Oliver,§ Damon Morse, Musicians; Privates: Joseph Agins,§ David Akins,§ Patrick Ambrose,† John Ashley, George Brennan,

† Wounded. ‡ Died. § Deserted.

George W. Bassett,* Patrick Brennan, Daniel G. Baker, Dorr Barber,† Charles Bishop, Charles Brown, Freeman M. Brazee, Cornelius Bonney,§ Bruen Cooley,† Charles Comstock, George W. Corey,* James W. Corey,† Augustus A. Chidsey, Charles E. Chapman,‡ Thomas Conway,† Daniel Dailey, John R. Davis, James Doyle,† William Decker, Putnam Demming,† William H. Eddy,† Henry Escott, James Furner, William Foster, Charles Forshay, John Forshay,§ Sylvester Fredenburg,§ Charles Gage,† John Gordon, Lewis B. Holmes,‡ Martin Hope,† Thomas Hunter, Lewis G. Horton,‡ William Humphrey,‡ Eugene Hunt,† William W. Hunt,† Delos C. Hubbard, Charles E. Hyatt, William Johnson,* Clement W. Kidder, William H. Kean, Michael Mahar, Truman McKinney, Charles McConnell, Hackett Merritt,† Patrick Mulligan, Charles Millis, Augustus F. Murdock,‡ George Madden,§ John Newlove, John E. Neary, Christopher Nash, William F. Pierce, William Plaisted,† Greig Quick,‡ Charles B. Quick,† Oliver Raplee, George Reynolds,† Byron F. Randolph,† Henry Reppinger, William B. Rogers, George Shearman,† Lewis Shaw, Richard Strong, Jeremiah E. Sprague,† Charles Shuter,† Edward Singleton, William V. R. Sloan, Morris Shultz, Abner Stetler,§ Menzo Wixson,† John G. Wolcott, George S. Wells,† Peter S. Wheaton, Edwin G. Wheeler,† John Woodruff, Hiram Whitney, George Youngs.

Regimental and line officers—Colonel, Robert F. Taylor; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph W. Corning; Major, John S. Platner; Adjutant, John W. Corning; Quartermaster, Henry N. Alexander; Chaplain, Augustus H. Lung; Surgeon, D'Estaing Dickinson; Assistant Surgeon, Duncan MacLacklin.

Company A—Captain, Edwin J. Tyler; First Lieutenant, Prince Wesley Bailey; Second Lieutenant, Thomas H. Sibbalds; Company B—Captain, Henry J. Draime; First Lieutenant, Lucius C. Mix; Second Lieutenant, John J. Carter; Company C—Captain, Chester H. Cole; First Lieutenant, Robert H. Brett; Second Lieutenant, James E. Stebbings; Company D—Captain, Henry J. Gifford; Second

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died. §Deserted.

Lieutenant, William E. Roach; Company E—Captain, Wilson E. Warford; First Lieutenant, John Gummer; Company F—Captain, James M. McNair; First Lieutenant, Henry A. Hills; Second Lieutenant, John F. Winship; Company G—Captain, George A. Gale; First Lieutenant, George W. Marshall; Second Lieutenant, Byron F. Crain; Company H—Captain, Alexander H. Drake; First Lieutenant, Otis Cole; Second Lieutenant, Sylvester Porter; Company I—Captain, Edward E. Root; First Lieutenant, George Brennan; Company K—Captain, Patrick McGraw; First Lieutenant, Barnard Byrne; Second Lieutenant, Edward Carey.

CHAPTER III.

The First Regiment United States Sharpshooters—The Third, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth Regiments, Infantry.

THE FIRST UNITED STATES SHARPSHOOTERS.

COLONEL (afterwards General) Hiram Berdan received authority from the War Department, June 15, 1861, to recruit a regiment of sharpshooters. To this regiment the State of New York furnished four companies, A, B, D, and H, and later on recruits. J. Smith Brown,* of Yates County, aided efficiently in recruiting this regiment, in which he for a time held the rank of Adjutant. (He afterwards became Adjutant and then Major in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers.) Berdan's Sharpshooters (as they were commonly called) served with the Army of the Potomac in detachments, and as one organization in the Second, Third, and principally in the Fifth Corps. They participated during their term of service in the following engagements: Howard's Mills, Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Blackman's Ford, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, and in front of Petersburg.

The First Sharpshooters are classed by Fox among the "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments,"† or those that suffered the greatest losses in battle. In the beginning of 1863 the

*On August 26, 1861, J. Smith Brown (at that time Orderly Sergeant) came to Penn Yan, and, after enlisting William Elmendorf and other recruits, delegated Lieutenant Elmendorf as recruiting officer. The *Yates County Chronicle* of the previous 22d inst., in announcing the coming of Orderly-Sergeant Brown, said: "Those who know how to handle a gun will find this a capital regiment to belong to. The legions of Jeff. Davis will stand clear when these boys get a crack at them."

†"Regimental losses in the Civil War" by William F. Fox, Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Volunteers.

regiment became consolidated with the Second Sharpshooters, and both were divided into three battalions, commanded by Colonel Berdan. The First and Second Sharpshooters were at that time brigaded with the Twelfth New Hampshire and One Hundredth Pennsylvania, as the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Fifth Corps. In the summer of that year Colonel Berdan succeeded to the command of this brigade.

Company B, Captain Stephen Martin, was recruited in part in Yates County by William Elmendorf, the Second Lieutenant. The Yates County recruits left Penn Yan on Friday noon, November 29, 1861, for Elmira, where they were mustered on the same day into the service of the United States for three years. From Elmira they went on to Washington and the front. The following were the Yates County enlistments in Company B:

William Elmendorf, Second Lieutenant; William H. Chidsey, Jr., Orderly Sergeant; Privates George M. Barber, Edwin Beebe, Nelson Bennett, Charles M. Bogart, Robert Bogart, John W. Irwin Chidsey,* Lewis Boyce, Harrison DeLong, James Densmore, George H. Downey, James Drake, Gideon Bateman Draper, Franklin B. Ellwood, George H. Gannon, David D. Gannon, John Gannon, Henry Gannon, Aaron Y. Gregory,* George Griswold, Thaddeus M. Hadden, Michael Hallon, Egbert C. Hopkins, Ward Kellogg, Levi Ketchum, Henry Mapes, David Philbrook, John Philbrook, Russell H. Rarrick, Nelson Rector, James C. Robinson, George Russell, Lyman Savage, William M. Simmons, John B. Smith, William H. Stapleton, Joseph Stoakes, James H. Warner, Benjamin F. Warner.

Company H: John Cooley, private.

THE THIRD REGIMENT.

The Third Regiment of infantry, known as the Albany Regiment, was one of the first regiments to enter the service. It was organized at Albany, and, under command of Colonel Frederick Townsend, left the State May 31, 1861. The regiment was first stationed at and near Fortress Monroe, and

*Died in service.

participated in the battle of Big Bethel on the 10th of June. Afterwards, in Mansfield's Division, served at Suffold, Va., during the greater part of 1862. The time of enlistment of Company K of this regiment expired in 1863, and the members of this company (among whom were several from Yates County) were, with members of other companies, mustered out at Albany on the 21st of May of that year. A number, however, re-enlisted, and served to the end of the war. The Third Regiment, as re-organized, took part in the military operations in Charleston harbor, also with the Army of the James against Petersburg and Richmond, and with Sherman in the campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment, then commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Warren, was mustered out at Raleigh, N. C., August 28, 1865.

Company K, Captain John E. Mulford, contained the following recruits from Yates County: Barnett W. Baker, John Wesley Cleveland, John A. Dickerson,* Gideon B. Draper, Hiram Embree, Charles D. Holmes, Abraham Kennedy, Silas Lawrence, Charles W. Lewis, Ezekiel Noble, John D. Rohde, William Smith, Samuel Tupper.*

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Twenty-third Regiment of infantry, Colonel Henry C. Hoffman commanding, was organized at Elmira, and there mustered into the United States service for two years, July 2, 1861. The regiment left the State on the 5th, and served in Virginia and Maryland, taking part in the following battles: Near Falls Church, Munson Hill, Ball's Cross Roads (from August 14 to September 14, 1861), Bowling Green Road, and Orange C. H. (May 18 and July 10, 1861. In General Pope's campaign, at the battles of Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Groveton, Second Bull Run, and Fairfax C. H. (from August 26 to 31), Smith Mountain (September 14), Antietam (September 17), and Fredericksburg (December 11 to 15, 1862). The Twenty-third Regiment, commanded by Colonel Hoffman, with Lieutenant-Colonel Niram M. Crane,† of Yates County, second in command, was honorably discharged and mustered out at Elmira, May 22, 1863.

*Died in service.

†Afterwards Colonel of the 107th Regiment.

The following recruits from Yates County were in Company F, Twenty-third Regiment: Privates, John W. Austin, James Criscadon, William Criscadon, William H. Dunn, Charles G. Lewis, Oscar Nelson, Ira M. Slawson.

Company D—Herman C. Howell, Corporal.

Company F—Isaac Verian, private.

Company I—William R. Paulding, private.

Company K—Rodney W. Steele, Ensign.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment of infantry, Colonel William LaDue, was organized at Albany, and was there mustered (June 15, 1861,) into the service of the United States for two years. The regiment left the State on the 3d of July, and during the remainder of the year 1861 served at and near Washington, being engaged in skirmishes with the enemy at Seneca Mills and at Drainsville, Md., and at Goose Creek, Va., in September and October. The regiment was at the siege of Yorktown (April 5 to May 4, 1862), in action at Tyler House (May 29th), at the battle of Fair Oaks (May 31st), at White House (June 16th), and during the Seven Days' battles (June 25th to July 21st.) It then took part in the battle of Antietam (September 17th) and at Fredericksburg (December 11th to 15th), was at the storming of Marye's Heights (May 3d), and engaged at Salem Church (May 4th). The Thirty-fourth Regiment, then under Colonel Byron Laflin, was mustered out at Albany, June 30, 1863.

The following were the Yates County enlistments in Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment: Alfred T. Attwood, First Lieutenant; John Finegan, First Sergeant; Lemuel C. Benham, Second Sergeant; Privates Harrison Clark, Orlando M. Crowfoot, David Finegan, George C. Leddick, James E. Northrup, James A. McCarrick, Frederick B. St. John, Jacob Spears.

CHAPTER IV.

The Forty-Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

THE Forty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was also known as the People's Ellsworth Regiment, or the Ellsworth Avengers, was at first recruited under the auspices of the Ellsworth Association of the State of New York. The original plan was to obtain from every ward or town of the State one man. This plan was not adhered to, but later more than one enlistment was allowed to each, and the counties of Albany and Erie furnished each one company. The men reported individually at Albany, where the regiment, then commanded by Colonel Stephen W. Stryker, was organized under orders from the State, dated Oct. 15, 1861.* The regiment left the State Oct. 21st, and, as originally organized, served through the campaign on the Peninsula, and also in General Pope's campaign (April 5th to Sept. 15, 1862). On Sept. 20, 1862, Companies C and E were merged into the others, composing the regiment, and replaced by new companies, recruited at Albany Oct. 21st. New Company C was raised in Yates County and was at first Company M of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment. The line officers of this company were: Captain, Bennett L. Munger; First-Lieutenant, Elzer B. James; Second-Lieutenant, Charles Kelly. New Company E was also known as the Normal School Company. The two companies went from Albany to Washington, from Washington to Harper's Ferry, and united with the Forty-fourth Regiment on the battle-field of Antietam.

The Forty-fourth, when re-organized by the addition of the new Companies C and E, and as attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, took a prominent part in the battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, 1862. In this engagement, having

* New York in the War of the Rebellion.

crossed the Rappahannock on pontoon bridges, the regiment participated in the unsuccessful assault on the works in the rear of the town. In this attack the Forty-fourth lost several men, killed and wounded. It was next in action at Chancellorsville (May 2d and 3d, 1863), and after this battle returned to the place of encampment, opposite Fredericksburg. On this camping-ground the Forty-fourth remained until the middle of June, when the whole army commenced its march northward along the east side of the Blue Ridge and South Mountains. The march was for the purpose of again engaging Lee's army, which was rapidly advancing up the Shenandoah Valley in the same direction. While on the march a Confederate force was encountered, June 21st, near Middleburg, Va. The country around Middleburg was full of stone walls, and behind these the enemy's sharpshooters were posted. The Forty-fourth regiment was formed in line of battle, and here gave noble assistance in dislodging and driving back the foe. The discomfiture of the Confederates was rendered complete, when, by a cavalry charge, in which Custer was particularly distinguished, the opposing cavalry were routed, and the whole force driven through Ashby's Gap back into the Shenandoah Valley. The Forty-fourth, continuing its march, crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry into Maryland. At Monocacy Junction, in this State, the order superseding General Hooker in command of the Army of the Potomac by General Meade was read to the regiment. The army marched rapidly on to Gettysburg, where Lee had already concentrated his forces. It was evident that a great and decisive battle was at hand.

Marching on through the night of July 1st, the Forty-fourth Regiment arrived the following morning on the battlefield and was stationed at Little Round Top. A fierce and impetuous assault was soon made on both Great and Little Round Top by Longstreet's Corps. The action was sharp and warm, but, in spite of the utmost efforts of the enemy, the Unionists, held these positions until the close of the battle.* At one o'clock in the afternoon of the 3d, commenced

*At Gettysburg, the Forty-fourth Regiment was commanded by Colonel James C. Rice. During the second day's battle Colonel Rice, having

a most tremendous cannonade, the neighboring hills being shaken with the thunders of over two hundred heavy guns. For over two hours the cannonade continued, and then the Southerners made a grand charge in a column nearly three miles long. The charge, however, was valiantly met, and the Forty-fourth aided grandly in the repulse of the enemy. The loss sustained by the regiment in these two days' fighting at Gettysburg was Captain Lucius S. Larrabee, Lieutenant Eugene L. Dunham, and twenty-seven enlisted men killed, and five officers and seventy-seven enlisted men wounded,* while Lieutenant Benjamin F. Thomas and ten enlisted men were wounded mortally. On the night of the 4th the Confederates commenced their retreat to the Potomac. Their intention had evidently been to capture Washington, and perhaps dictate terms of peace at Philadelphia or New York.† The bravery and patriotism of the Forty-fourth and of other regiments in the Union Army had brought about an altogether different result.

After the retreat of the enemy from Gettysburg, the Forty-fourth Regiment crossed the Potomac at Berlin and took part on the 12th of July, with other forces, in a skirmish at

---

taken command of the Third Brigade, headed a bayonet charge against the enemy, the 20th Maine leading. The Confederates, who had got possession of a part of Little Round Top, were repulsed with great slaughter, their artillery captured, and the 20th Maine took more prisoners than they themselves numbered men.

*In the *Yates County Chronicle*, of July 9th, 1863, was the following reference to Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment: "This gallant company, commanded by Captain Bennett L. Munger, reports several casualties in the late battle. The Captain himself is said to be wounded in the hip, but not seriously. Of the privates, Richard McElligott, of Torrey, and Frank Griswold, of Italy, are reported killed. M. F. Graham, of Italy, James Dansingburg, of Barrington, W. W. Smith, of Jerusalem, R. C. Phillips, of Milo, and George W. Hobart, of Potter, are reported wounded. Lieutenant Charles Kelly writes home that he is safe and unhurt. The Forty-fourth Regiment has seen heavy service.

P. S. Captain Munger came home last evening. He received a wound, as indicated by the earliest report, but, owing to his jack-knife in his pocket, his life was saved, though the knife was ruined. The gallant Captain looks as though he had seen hard times, but, we doubt not, will come out all right yet."

†Barnes' History of the United States.

Jones' Cross Roads, Va., and also participated in engagements at Bristow Station, Oct. 14th, at Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7th, and in the Mine Run Campaign, from Nov. 26th to Dec. 2d. The Forty-fourth had expected to find quarters for the winter at Rappahannock Station, and huts were being erected at that place when orders were received for the regiment to repair to Alexandria. Here the Forty-fourth was detailed to guard the trains running between this venerable town and Brandy Station, where a depot of supplies had been established. The regiment acted in that capacity until the opening of the Wilderness campaign in May, 1864. Having crossed the Rapidan, the Forty-fourth was in action in the battle of the Wilderness, and also at Spottsylvania, Piney Branch Church, Laurel Hill, North Anna, and Tolopotomy, from the 5th to the 31st of May, losing in these engagements Captain Seth F. Johnson and thirty-two enlisted men, killed, and six officers and eighty-three enlisted men, wounded. The regiment then added to its noble record the battle of Cold Harbor (June 1st to 17th), including the fight at Bethesda Church on the 2d and 3d, the assault of Petersburg (June 16th to 19th), the taking of the Weldon Railroad (Aug. 18th to 21st), and the engagement at Poplar Spring Church (Sept. 30th to Oct. 2d).

The companies originally composing the regiment were mustered out at Albany, Oct. 11, 1864. The field and staff officers of the Forty-fourth Regiment at the time of the muster-out were as follows: Colonel, Freeman Connor: Lieutenant-Colonel, Edward B. Knox; Major, Campbell Allen; Adjutant, George B. Herendeen; Quartermaster, Frederick R. Mundy; Surgeon, Morris W. Townsend; Assistant-Surgeon, D. Carleton Spencer; Chaplain, Cyrus S. Crane.

Company I, when mustered out, was commanded by Lieutenant Charles Kelly, who had previously received a Captain's commission, but had not mustered in as such. The men whose term of service had not expired, including those belonging to new Company C, were, on the 23d of September, formed into a battalion, which, on the 11th of October, was transferred to the One Hundred and Fortieth New York

Volunteers and the One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York Volunteers. The members of new Company C were among the troops that were merged into the former regiment. After this transfer this company took part, with the remainder of the regiment, in the battle of Hatchers' Run (Oct. 27th), also in the engagements of White Oak Ridge (March 29, 1865), and Five Forks (April 1), and followed up the pursuit of Lee until his surrender at Appomattox. The One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment then came to Washington and encamped on Arlington Heights. Here it was mustered out June 3, 1865, with the exception of certain soldiers who had yet some weeks to serve. Among these the members of new Company C were included, and on the following day they left Washington and went by way of Baltimore and Philadelphia to New York City, and were stationed on Hart's Island, in the harbor. They here remained until the 21st of August, when they were mustered out, receiving on that day their final pay and discharge.

Muster-in roll of Company C of the Forty-fourth Regiment:

Bennett L. Munger,† Captain; Elzer B. James, First-Lieutenant; Charles Kelly,† Second-Lieutenant; Orette L. Munger,† First-Sergeant; Royal G. Kinner,† George E. Henderson,§ Samuel J. Powell, and John O'Neil, Sergeants; S. Harvey Ackley, Fred D. Hills, Robert F. Shipley, Charles Pelton, Matthew Fitzpatrick, George W. Hobart,† James Barrow,† and Elnathan Mead,† Corporals; John T. Johnson† and Sylvanus Eaton, Musicians; James Powell, Wagoner; Privates, William Adams, Edgar Adams, Dewitt C. Bassett, Samuel Covell, Philo H. Conklin, A. James Cole,† William Criscadon, Thomas Donnelly, Stephen T. Dye,‡ John Devlin, Cyrus H. Davis,§ James Dansenburg,† William Elwell, George W. Francisco,† Joseph H. Fletcher,‡ Walter E. Furner,† Thomas Finucan, Marion F. Graham,† Emory C. Green,† Josiah H. Gardner,* Frances M. Griswold,* Andrew A. Giddings,† John K. Giddings,† Peter Haines,† Moses F. Hardy, William A. Herrick,† Norman Harrington, Andrew J. Horton, Harrington Houghton, Peter H. Hibbard, George

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died. §Deserted.

R. Hunter,† James H. Mandeville, John McGlaughlin, Elisha Moon, Fred Mitchell, John McGough, John E. McBride,§ Richard McElligott,* David O. Mapes,† Philip Morse, William N. Norris,* Lucius L. Osgood,† William O'Neil, Daniel O'Neil, Richard C. Phillips,† Alexander Perry,† Clark Reynolds, James Rowell, George C. Raymond,† Peter J. Strail, Reuben Sisson, Thomas R. Southerby,* Hiram M. Squires, George W. Snyder,‡ Albert Sturdevant, Jacob Stroup, Noah H. Shultz,† William W. Smith,† Myron Smith, Jacob Traver, Charles W. Taylor, Patrick Tobin,† George W. Wing, Orrin E. Watkins,† Albert W. West,† Jerome Wheaton,† Martin R. Westcott, Alden D. Whitney. In Company E, George B. Wolcott.*

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died. §Deserted.

CHAPTER V.

The Seventy-sixth, Eighty-fifth, Ninety-seventh, One Hundred and Second, and One Hundred and Fifth Regiments Infantry.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

THE Seventy-sixth Regiment, Colonel Nelson W. Green, was recruited mainly in Cortland County. The different companies composing the regiment contained, however, men from the counties of Allegany, Chenango, Madison, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Tompkins, and Yates, the recruits from the last named county being in Companies A and E.* On the 17th day of January, 1862, the regiment left the State for the front. Its first engagement was at Locust Grove, Va., (May 5th.) The Seventy-sixth Regiment then took part in General Pope's campaign, and afterwards participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, the assault of Petersburg, the taking of the Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, and Hatcher's Run. The several companies in the Seventy-sixth were mustered out in the fall and winter of 1864, the members of Company A being honorably discharged on the 11th of October, and of Company E on the 18th of November. In Companies A and E were the following citizens of Yates County:

Company A—Herschell W. Pierce, Second Lieutenant (afterwards promoted to Captain); Privates, George A. Allen, Theodore Beach, Marvin O. Byington, William Condon,‡ Lyman Culver, Benjamin F. Carpenter,† Martin P. Camp-

* In October, 1861, Herschell W. Pierce recruited twenty-five men in Starkey and Barrington and took them to the camp of the 76th Regiment New York Volunteers, then forming at Cortland, and, with his men, was mustered into the United States service as a private soldier. He was promoted to Second-Lieutenant Jan. 13, 1862, to First-Lieutenant March 11, 1862, and to Captain Dec. 20, 1862. He was mustered out at Yellow Tavern, Va., Oct. 11, 1864.

† Killed. ‡ Deserted.

bell,‡ Samuel Higgins, Alonzo Harris, Albert L. Hilton,* Jesse Houghtaling,† Charles E. Stamp.*

Company C—George S. Wells, private.

Company E—James B. Bush, George Bush, William A. Comford, Marcellus Finch, Edgar D. Haviland, Emmet Houghtailing, Samuel H. Ives, Edward Kelly, Alanson Potter, George Steadwell, Alonzo Seward, Walter Wood.

THE EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, Colonel Uriah L. Davis, was organized November 7, 1861, at Elmira, from which place it started (December 3d) for Washington, and was there attached to the Third Brigade of the Second Division (commanded by General Silas Casey) of the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In the spring and summer of 1862 the regiment took part in the more important battles of the Peninsular Campaign, including the Seven Days' Retreat (April 17th to July 1st.) It was then ordered to Suffolk, Va.; from there to New Berne, N. C., and became part of the First Brigade, General Hunt, of the Second Division, General Wessells, in the Department of the South, and, under the chief command of General J. G. Foster, took part in the campaigns of 1862–'63–'64 in North Carolina, participating in the following engagements: Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Williamston, (December 11 to 27, '62,) New Berne, Nixonton, Blount's Creek, Little Washington, Free Bridge, Williamston, Chowan (March 14 to July 28, '63), Hanellsville (January 20, '64), and Plymouth (April 17 to 20, '64.) In this last engagement a portion of General Wessell's Division was, by a large force of the enemy, surrounded, overpowered, and obliged to surrender.§ Among

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Deserted.

§During this battle the regiment, with the other forces forming the garrison, were stationed in the town of Plymouth, on the Roanoke river. The Confederates attacked in overwhelming numbers on the 17th, and on the 19th sent down the river an iron-clad ram called the "Albemarle," which sunk two gun-boats belonging to our fleet, thus cutting off the Federal line of retreat. By a succession of charges the enemy got inside the intrenchments, which were, however, bravely defended, until all hope was gone of any further defense, when the garrison laid down their arms.

the troops that surrendered were the members of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, with the exception of those belonging to Company A, who were on detached duty on Roanoke Island. After the surrender they were marched seventy miles to Tarboro, N. C., and were then transferred in box cars to Andersonville, Ga.* They were there imprisoned five months, one month at Charleston, and two months at Florence, enduring all this time starvation and hardship, but at length received their paroles, agreeing not to take up arms against the Confederate government for one hundred days, unless regularly exchanged. The released soldiers afterwards combined with the members of Company A, who had remained in service, and were together mustered out at Mosby Hall, N. C., July 15, 1865.

Company G, commanded at first by Captain John Raines, took part with the remainder of the regiment in its various battles, and was included in the surrender at the battle of Plymouth. When the battle occurred, the company was under command of Lieutenant John A. Lafler, of Yates County. In Company G were the following officers and men from this county:

George M. Munger,† First Lieutenant; Alonzo S. Miller,‡ Orderly Sergeant; John A. Lafler, Sergeant (promoted to First Lieutenant); George Hainer, John G. Watkins,‡ Corporals; John B. Ingles, musician; Privates, George W. Barnes, Erastus Bucklin, George Black, John Betram, Joseph S. Crouch, Alexander P. Campbell, Frank Danes, Martin Davis, James Dougherty, Benjamin Gay,‡ Patrick Gill, John W. Green, Wiliam W. Hibbard, David Martin Inscho,‡ George B. Ingles, Amos Jones, Hazard Jones, Samuel Lurch, Henry McGlaughlin, Henry Norman, George J. Odell, Orrin Shearman, George S. Wells.

Died in Andersonville.—Privates Andrew Carmer, Chester Ellis, Joseph Finger.

*The privates taken in this battle were, as above stated, confined at first in Andersonville, but the officers were confined at Macon. After about three months the officers were transferred to Savannah. From there they went to Charleston, from Charleston to Columbia, and from Columbia to Charlotte, where they were paroled.

‡Killed. †Wounded.

Died in Charleston.—Joseph D. Tinney, Corporal; Aaron Beard, private.

Died in Florence.—Ebenezer Inscho, wagoner; Privates Robert R. Briggs, Hiram Corey.

Died in Washington.—Privates Nelson Bogart, Nelson Matthews.

Died in Annapolis.—Ebenezer Finch, private.

Died in Wilmington.—Augustus Gordon, private.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Ninety-seventh Regiment, Colonel Charles Wheelock, was organized at Booneville, and then mustered in the service of the United States for three years, February 18, 1862. It left the State March 12th, and its first engagement was at Cedar Mountain, Va., on the 9th of August. The regiment then served through General Pope's campaign, and also participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. Its record of service likewise includes the Mine Run Campaign, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, the assault at Petersburg, the taking of the Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, White Oak Ridge, Five Forks, and Appomattox. The regiment was mustered out, under Colonel John P. Spofford, July 18, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

In Companies A and B, of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, were the following Yates County men:

Company A, Zeno T. Carpenter,* George P. Harrison, Joseph Sage.

Company B—Thomas Fee, James Nangle.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Second Regiment was organized January 27, 1862, under Colonel Thomas B. Van Buren, (formerly of Penn Yan,) and was also known as the "Van Buren Light Infantry." Eight companies belonging to this regiment left New York city for the front, March 10th. Companies I and K left April 7th. The regiment at first served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the

* Wounded.

battle of Cedar Mountain, and in the engagements in General Pope's Campaign, also in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville,* Gettysburg, Ellis Ford, and Stevensburg. In the autumn of 1863 the Twelfth Corps, in which the One Hundred and Second Regiment was included, was transferred to Tennessee, and there aided in achieving the grand victory of Missionary Ridge, with the capture of Lookout Mountain. At Lookout Mountain the One Hundred and Second was posted upon the extreme right of Hooker's first line of battle and nobly sustained the high reputation in which the regiment was held by the commanding General. In this action Major Gilbert M. Elliott was killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Avery was wounded. The regiment then served in the Army of the Cumberland in the Atlanta Campaign, (May 3d to Sept. 2, 1864,) during Sherman's march to the sea, (Nov. 15th to Dec. 10, 1864,) and in the Campaign of the Carolinas, (Jan. 26th to April 26, 1865.) The One Hundred and Second Regiment was honorably discharged and mustered out, under Colonel Harvey D. Chatfield, July 21, 1865, at Alexandria, Va.

Company H, in this regiment, contained the following Yates County enlistments:

Peter K. Deyo, Captain; Aaron C. Frost, First Sergeant; Charles L. Nichols, Second Sergeant; Privates, Morris Bartlett, Edward Beardsley, James J. Fox, Lorimore Graham, William Henry Mathrole, Anson Matthews, James Sanders, Charles H. Wheeler.

---

* The *Yates County Chronicle*, of May 21, 1863, contained the following account of an incident that occurred at the battle of Chancellorsville: "The 102d N. Y., remained in the rifle-pits with the 60th N. Y., when all the rest of the 3d Brigade, 12th Corps, had retired on account of the terrible fire which enfiladed them. The rebels, yelling like devils, rushed down upon them and the 12th Georgia regiment sprang in among the 102d, calling out, 'You are our prisoners.' 'Not by a damned sight,' shouted the boys of the 102d, and they disarmed the Georgia 12th, taking their stand of colors and marching them off prisoners of war in the midst of the fight. While this was going on, a rebel officer jumped in among them, and seeing them mixed—part butternuts and part blue jackets—called out, 'What regiment is this?' 'The 102d N. Y.' 'Hell!' said he, 'I suppose I am your prisoner, then. Well, bully for you. I am a New York boy, myself.'"

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Colonel James M. Fuller, was organized March 15, 1862. The regiment was formed by the consolidation of seven companies recruited in Genesee County, and three in Monroe County. The One Hundred and Fifth served in the Third Corps of the Army of Virginia, from June 26, 1862, taking part in General Pope's campaign, and afterwards served in the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac. On the 17th of March, 1863, the regiment, then under Colonel John W. Shedd, was consolidated into five companies and transferred to the Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, and was eventually mustered out June 18, 1865, near Washington, D. C.

In Company B were the following residents of Yates County:

Charles F. Rudgers, enlisted First Lieutenant, promoted to Captain; Privates, Asahel Bennett, Thomas Creed, Jacob J. Greening, Ephraim Jones, Benjamin Snyder, Paul Wheeler.

CHAPTER VI.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of Infantry.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, received, on the last of June, 1862, a communication signed by seventeen of the War Governors of the North, recommending him to "fill up all military organizations then in the field that had become reduced by the unavoidable casualties of the service, and to create new regiments for the defence of positions gained, by calling on each State for its quota of a body of men sufficient for such purposes." The President's reply, in part, was as follows:

"Fully concurring in the wisdom of the views expressed to me in so patriotic a manner by you in the communication of the 28th of June, I have decided to call into the service an additional force of 300,000 men. I suggest and recommend that the troops should be chiefly infantry. I trust they may be enrolled without delay, so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion."

The call for troops, made as above by the President, was dated July 1st, and on the 2d a proclamation was issued by the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of New York, for the raising of the quota of the State. Governor Morgan subsequently issued an order fixing the quota of the several counties, and requiring a regiment to be raised in each senatorial district, which for the time was re-named, "Regimental District." For each district a war committee was appointed to take charge of the recruiting of the regiment of that district, and to recommend the proper persons to officer such regiment. The war committee appointed by the Governor for the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District held the first meeting at Geneva, on the 11th of July, said committee being composed of certain prominent citizens from the counties of Ontario, Seneca, and Yates. From the last named county the

members of the war committee were as follows: Hon. William S. Briggs, County Judge, Morris Brown, Esq., Stafford C. Cleveland, Editor of the *Yates County Chronicle*, Charles S. Hoyt, M. D., Meletiah H. Lawrence, Esq., Hon. Darius A. Ogden, and General Alexander F. Whitaker.

Recruiting immediately commenced, and on the 4th of August the rendezvous for the regiment to be raised in this district was opened at Camp Swift, Geneva. The position of commandant of this post was first offered to the Hon. Charles J. Folger, of Geneva, and then to the Hon. Darius A. Ogden, of Penn Yan. Each having in turn declined, the Hon. Eliakim Sherrill, of Geneva, was chosen and was commissioned Colonel of the Regiment upon its organization. War meetings were held in all parts of the senatorial district, particularly in our county of Yates, where great enthusiasm was manifested, and recruiting went on rapidly. Company A, recruited entirely in Yates County, was the first company in the new regiment to rendezvous at Camp Swift. The second was Company B, recruited principally in Yates County. Recruits from this county were also in companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K. On August 20th the regiment, which was called the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, was organized, and on the 22d it was regularly mustered into the United States service for three years.*

* Colonel Ephraim M. Whitaker, of Penn Yan, one of Yates County's patriotic citizens, having conceived the idea of presenting the new organization with a stand of colors, by his own personal efforts collected the money and made a trip to New York to procure the material for a flag, which was made and wholly finished by the ladies of Penn Yan.

Made of heavy silk, surrounded by an elegant fringe, inscribed with heavy silk embroidery, and mounted upon a staff, upon which rested a splendid silver eagle with spread wings, a more beautiful and elegant flag never swung to the breeze, the total cost of which was $250.00. It was designed that the presentation should be made by the Rev. Frederick Starr, Jr., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, on behalf of the Soldiers' Aid Society, of Penn Yan, of which Mrs. Morris Brown was then President, but, upon reaching Geneva, it was found that some of the people of that place were a little sensitive in regard to allowing so much glory to Penn Yan, so the Penn Yan folks, with that modesty which always characterizes them, consented to have the presentation made on behalf of the ladies of the Senatorial District, which was done.

On that date the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment comprised 39 officers and 956 enlisted men, or a total of 995. The regimental and line officers at the time were as follows:

Officers.—Colonel, E. Sherrill, Geneva; Lieutenant-Colonel, James M. Bull, Canandaigua; Major, W. H. Baird, Geneva; Quartermaster, J. K. Loring, Waterloo; Surgeon, Fletcher M. Hammond, Penn Yan; First Assistant Surgeon, Charles S. Hoyt, Potter; Second Assistant Surgeon, Pierre D. Peltier, Canandaigua; Chaplain, T. Spencer Harrison, Dundee; Sergeant-Major, D. C. Farrington, Geneva; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John Stevenson, Jr., Seneca Falls; Commissary-Sergeant, Richard Macey, Geneva; Sutler, J. D. Cobb, Geneva.

Line Officers.—Company A, Captain, T. N. Burrill; First Lietenant, S. A. Barras; Second Lieutenant, G. D. Carpenter; Company B, Captain W. A. Coleman; First Lieutenant, R. A. Bassett; Second Lieutenant, M. H. Lawrence, Jr.; Company C, Captain, W, Scott; First Lieutenant, T. R. Lounsbury; Second Lieutenant, A. W. Porter; Company D, Captain, P. D. Phillips; First Lieutenant, C. A. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, S. F. Lincoln; Company E, Captain, H. D. Kipp; First Lieutenant, George C. Pritchett; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Brough; Company F, Captain,

---

The event took place on August 22d, the same day on which the Regiment was mustered into the United States service. A procession of citizens was formed under direction of Colonel E. M. Whitaker, of Penn Yan, as Marshal, escorting the flag to Camp Swift. Arriving upon the ground, the Regiment was formed in a hollow square, preparatory to receiving the flag. From 8,000 to 10,000 people were present to witness the ceremony.

The following ladies from Penn Yan comprised the committee on presentation: Mrs. Captain T. N. Burrill, Mrs. Colonel E. M. Whitaker, Mrs. F. H. Griggs, Mrs. C. G. Judd, Mrs. J. V. Van Alen.

The flag fell into the hands of the enemy by the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and was taken to Richmond. At the close of the war, it, with others, was brought to Washington and stowed away in the War Department. Fourteen years afterward, through the efforts of the Hon. E. G. Lapham, then Member of Congress, it was brought back and presented to the 126th Regiment Association at its Annual Reunion held at Grove Springs, and has since been sacredly guarded by that Association.

Isaac Shimer; First Lieutenant, Ira Munson; Second Lieutenant, T. E. Munson; Company G, Captain, J. F. Aikens; First Lieutenant, Frederick Stewart; Second Lieutenant, S. H. Platt; Company H, Captain, O. J. Herendeen; First Lieutenant, G. N. Redfield; Second Lieutenant, A. R. Clapp; Company I, Captain, B. F. Lee; First Lieutenant, G. Skaats; Second Lieutenant, G. L. Yost; Company K, Captain, Charles M. Wheeler; First Lieutenant, H. C. Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, I. A. Seamans.

The regiment left Geneva for the front, August 16, 1862, and arrived at Baltimore the next day. By orders given by the veteran, General John E. Wool, who commanded the Middle Department, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth proceeded to Harper's Ferry, reaching there the 28th. The regiment had been directed to report for instruction and duty to Colonel D. H. Miles, then commanding at Harper's Ferry, and which, on its arrival, was already occupied by the Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Eleventh Regiments New York Volunteers, the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteers, the Twelfth New York State Militia, the First Rhode Island Battery, and a portion of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery. The forces at Harper's Ferry were augmented, September 2d and 3d, by the arrival, from Winchester, of troops under General White, consisting of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York Volunteers, the Ninth Vermont, the Sixtieth Ohio, the Sixty-fifth Illinois, and some other regiments. On the 13th, 14th, and 15th of September, Harper's Ferry was invested by three divisions of the Confederate army, commanded, respectively, by Generals McLaws, Walker, and "Stonewall" Jackson. Early in the morning of the 13th, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment advanced from Harper's Ferry to Maryland Heights. It there received the main force of the enemy's attack, and made, under very disadvantageous circumstances, a brave and creditable defence. Its loss in this engagement was thirteen killed* and forty-two wounded. Among the latter was Colonel Sherrill, who, receiving a severe wound in the face, was for

* Lieutenant Alfred R. Clapp, of Company H, was killed in this action, being the first officer killed belonging to the regiment.

some time disabled from active service. On the 15th the garrison at Harper's Ferry surrendered on parole. The causes which are said to have brought about this disastrous result need not here be stated, other than to mention that there was then, and has since been, a difference of opinion as to who should be charged with the responsibility or the blame.* Having marched to Annapolis, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment was transferred to Camp Douglas, Chicago.† At this place were located for two months its far from desirable quarters, where the accommodations and sanitary arrangements were alike injurious to the health of all and fatal to many. Adjutant J. Smith Brown, of Colonel Berdan's United States Sharpshooters, here joined, on the 17th of November, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, having accepted the adjutancy of the same. The regiment was exchanged November 19th, and proceeding to Washington, was re-armed. The winter of 1862-63 was passed in camp at Union Mills, Va., doing picket duty along the banks of the famous Bull Run. On the 27th of January, 1863, Colonel Sherrill having sufficiently recovered, rejoined the regiment, which, during his absence, had been under the command of Lieutenant Colonel James M. Bull. The camp was moved, March 2d, to Centerville, Va., where the One

*The unnecessary fall of this place awakened the deepest indignation, and the blame was laid, now on Halleck, and now on Miles, and again on McClellan. Colonel Ford, who commanded the Heights, also came in for his share of the blame. The disgraceful affair, however, is surrounded by no difficulties. Colonel Miles was not a fit man to command the place, as had been fully shown in his conduct at the first battle of Bull Run, and should not have been put there. His death, after he had hoisted the white flag, saved him from further disgrace.—*Headley's History of the Great Rebellion, Vol. 2.*

† On the ridiculous idea of using the 126th to fight the Indians in Minnesota, the regiment was sent in rough box cars to this camp, which, as a place of residence, was the most abominable. Mrs. A. M. Willson, in her book, "Disaster, Struggle, Triumph," says: "The camp had been crowded with rebel prisoners from Fort Donelson, and elsewhere, who had been recently exchanged, and left it empty of everything but filth, rats, and other vermin not to be mentioned to ears polite, which Burns called 'crawlin' ferlies,' and the Union soldiers dubbed 'gray-backs.'" Passenger cars were kindly provided to bring back the 126th to Washington.

Hundred and Twenty-sixth united with the balance of a brigade, composing the Thirty-ninth, the One Hundred and Eleventh, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, and commanded by Brigadier General Alexander Hays, who had won distinction in the Peninsular campaign. On the 24th of June the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, then marching to intercept Lee, who was making a second attempt to invade the North. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth now became a part of the Third Brigade of the Third Division of the Second Army Corps, under Hancock. Brigadier General Hays was at this time assigned to the command of the Third Division, and was succeeded as commander of the brigade by Colonel George Lamb Willard, of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

After a most fatiguing march from Centerville, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth arrived in the early morning of the 2d of July on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Toward night it took part, along with the brigade, in a glorious charge that resulted in the defeat and dispersion of the opposing forces of Southerners. As this charge was being made, Colonel Willard, the brigade commander, was killed, while on the side of the enemy fell Barksdale, who had commanded a Confederate brigade at the taking of Harper's Ferry. During the terrific cannonading between the two armies, with which began the engagement of the day following, volunteers from the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment came forward and manned the guns in the batteries where the regular artillerymen had been killed or wounded. When, a little later, Pickett's grand assault was made against the Federal lines held by the Second Corps, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth acted well its part towards the repulse of the foe. Five stands of colors were taken by the regiment on this occasion. Captain Morris Brown, Jr., of Yates County, captured, with his own hands, one of these standards, on which was inscribed, "Harper's Ferry," and the names of eleven other battles. The surrender of Harper's Ferry was redeemed at Gettysburg. The brave Colonel Sherrill, who, when Colonel Willard fell, had

succeeded to the command of the Third Brigade, was mortally wounded, expiring the next day, and most fittingly on the anniversary of American Independence. Four other commissioned officers* and fifty-five enlisted men belonging to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment were killed in this one of the most important battles of the war, while eight commissioned officers† and 172 enlisted men were wounded. Among the slain were the non-commissioned officers, Sergeant-Major Henry P. Cook, and Color-Sergeant Erasmus E. Bassett, both of Yates County, the latter of whom fell during the fight of July 2d while bravely carrying the regimental colors.‡ An active part was taken by the regiment, after the battle, in the pursuit of the enemy.§

From Gettysburg until the close of the war, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth participated in twenty different battles and skirmishes. In the autumn of 1863 the regiment won additional honor for its conspicuous gallantry in the battles of Auburn Ford and of Bristow Station, which were fought, respectively, in the morning and afternoon of October 14th, and in which the loss in killed and wounded was 41. Severe skirmishing also took place along Mine Run on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of November. The services of the regiment were again called upon in the grand reconnoissance made February 6, 1864, by the Army of the Potomac at Morton's Ford on the Rapidan. On the 24th of March, Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant arrived and established his headquarters at Culpepper Court House. The regiment having been transferred to Barlow's division, en-

---

*Captains Isaac Shimer, Orrin J. Herendeen, and Charles M. Wheeler, and Lieutenant Rufus P. Holmes.

†Captains John H. Brough, Henry B. Owen, and Charles A. Richardson, Lieutenants Sidney E. Brown, Pratt Dibble, Ashbrah Huntoon, Jr., Meletiah H. Lawrence, Jr., and Jacob Sherman, the last officer, mortally.

‡A second stand of colors had been received from the Government upon the return of the Regiment to Virginia after its exchange.

§The Regiment went into the battle with 30 officers and 425 enlisted men bearing arms. Its loss was 231, as stated. There were but four regiments in the engagement that lost a greater number in killed and wounded than did the 126th N. Y., and one of those, (the 111th N. Y.,) formed a part of the same brigade.

tered the spring campaign of 1864 with less than 300 men, of whom 100 were on duty as provost guard at corps headquarters. The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May, and was afterwards engaged in the following battles, in all of which the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment took part: May 6th and 7th in the Wilderness,) in this battle Brevet-Major General Alexander Hays was killed while gallantly rallying his brigade,) May 10th at Po River, May 12th to the 18th at Spottsylvania,* where the Second Corps, to which the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment belonged, made a grand charge on the enemy's works, capturing 400 prisoners, 20 guns, and 30 stands of colors, together with the Confederate Generals Edward Johnson and G. H. Stewart, who were taken to the rear and put under guard of colored soldiers. From the 23d to the 31st, sharp skirmishing occurred along the North Anna River and along the Tolopotamy Creek. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment then took part in the terrible battle of Cold Harbor from the 1st to the 12th of June. On the 16th the regiment moved to the front of Petersburg, and in the engagement on that day, Colonel William H. Baird was killed. Heavy fighting also occurred here on the 17th and 18th. The Second Corps, on the 21st, advanced to the left of Petersburg, and on the 22d was attacked by the enemy in force and on the left flank. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment was at this time commanded by Captain Morris Brown, Jr., of Yates County, who fell with others of merit in the heat of the action.†

On the 26th of July the regiment was engaged in battle at Deep Bottom, on the James, and from the 14th to the 20th

---

*At Spottsylvania, Lieutenant George A. Sherman was killed, and Captains Morris Brown, Jr., and Winfield Scott, and Lieutenants John F. Randolph, (afterwards Adjutant,) and Samuel Hughes, were wounded.

†From the 1st of May to the 23d of June, 1864, the following officers were killed and wounded: Lieutenant Colonel William H. Baird, Captains Morris Brown, Jr., and Henry B. Owen; Lieutenants Ashbrah Huntoon, Jr., Martin V. Stanton, and John A. McDonald, killed; Captain Ira Munson and Adjutant Spencer F. Lincoln, mortally wounded, and Captain Charles A. Richardson, Lieutenants Milo H. Hopper, and John H. Hurlburt, wounded.

of August at Strawberry Plains. Having aided effectively in the destruction of the Weldon Railroad, the regiment was attacked on the 25th, at Reams's Station. In the following spring of 1865* the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment participated in the assault, made March 25th, on the lines around Petersburg just after the attack by Lee upon Fort Steadman. From the 29th to the 31st the regiment was engaged on the skirmish line along the Boydton Plank Road. When the grand advance of the army began, the Third Brigade, in which was included the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, took a particularly active part, and, led by the gallant General C. D. MacDougall, charged (April 2d) and carried the enemy's intrenchments at Southerland's Station. The Confederates were again encountered April 7th at Farmville and at Appomattox on the 9th, where, on the latter date, Lee surrendered to Grant.† The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment having resumed its march, passed, on the 7th of May, through Richmond. Here it was greeted by the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, in which regiment companies B, F, and I, had been recruited in Yates County. This was the first time the two regiments had met while in the service. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth proceeded to Washington, where, on June 2d, orders were received for the regiment to be mustered out and sent to the State rendezvous, and on the 3d the regiment was mustered out. The next day the men left Washington for Elmira, arriving at that place on the 6th, and there meeting their former colonel, James M. Bull. The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment, numbering at this time 221 men, received final payment and discharge at Elmira, June 16 and 17, 1865.‡

* On account of the severe losses sustained, the regiment was consolidated on the 24th of December, 1864, into a battalion of five companies.

† Captain John B. Geddis having been severely wounded in the engagement at Boydton Plank Road, the regiment, which now numbered 46 muskets, had since been commanded by Captain I. Hart Wilder.

‡ During its term of service the regiment lost sixteen commissioned officers, killed in action or died of wounds received in battle, a loss greater in proportion to its number of officers than that sustained by any other regiment from the State of New York, and exceeded by but few in the service.

The following were the regimental and line officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth on the mustering out of the regiment:

Major, J. Smith Brown, Penn Yan; Adjutant, John F. Randolph,† Penn Yan; Quartermaster, John C. Stanton, Geneva; Surgeon, Fletcher M. Hammond, Penn Yan; Assistant Surgeon, Ferdinand M. Pasco, Red Creek; Chaplain, T. Spencer Harrison, Dundee. Company A, Captain Ira Hart Wilder; First Lieutenant, Samuel Hughes;† Company B, First Lieutenant, Milo H. Hopper;† Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Garlinghouse; Company C, Captain, John A. Geddis; First Lieutenant, Thomas R. Lounsbury; Second Lieutenant, Jordan Snook; Company D, Captain, Ten Eyck Munson; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Watkins; Company E, First Lieutenant, Henry M. Lee; Second Lieutenant, Clinton E. Pasco; Sergeant-Major, Albert S. Andrews; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John Davis; Commissary Sergeant, Charles R. Lisk; Hospital-Steward, George W. Becker; Principal Musician, Lyman E. Jacobus.

Muster-in roll of Companies A and B, with Yates County recruits in companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K.

Company A—Truman N. Burrill, Captain; Samuel A. Barris, First Lieutenant; George D. Carpenter, Second Lieutenant; Morris Brown, Jr., Orderly; Samuel Wilson, First Sergeant, Charles Forshay, Second Sergeant; Wallace Betts, Third Sergeant; O. M. Paris, Fourth Sergeant; Daniel Kelly, First Corporal; Smith Fuller,* Second Corporal; Barnard Gelder, Third Corporal; Charles Stebbins, Fourth Corporal; David H. Goff,* Fifth Corporal; Smith Stebbins,† Sixth Corporal; Lot W. Rogers, Seventh Corporal; Charles Norcott, Eighth Corporal; William Beebe, Drummer; James McAllister, Fifer. Privates, Richard M. Allen,† Warren Allen, William Axtell,† Oliver Baker,§ William Baker, Daniel J. Beyea, Henry Bilson,§ Levi P. Brazee,† George Burch, James Burns, George A. Boyington, Alvah B. Chissom,§ Levi Cole,† John Conklin,§ John Cummings, Eben B. Danes,‡ William H. Dubois,§ A. R. Feagles,§ Daniel W. Finch,† John H. Frost,† John H. Garrison,† Barnard F. Gel-

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died. §Deserted.

der,* William Hainer, Francis A. Harford,‡ John Harris, James Henderson,† Abner Henries,§ William Henries,‡ James R. Hibbard,‡ William P. House, Neil Kelly, Russell A. Lincoln, Orson R. Linkletter, David Little, John C. Mace, Patrick Manley, John D. Maynard, George W. McKnight, Arthur W. Middleton,† George Millis,† Charles E. Moore, Henry O. Moore, Alexander Moshier,† Lewis Murphy, Charles M. Nicholson,* John J. Oakley, Alfred C. Olds,† David H. Paris, Peter F. Paris,† John W. Parker,† Harlow F. Parsons,‡ Lewis T. Partridge, Francis E. Pool,† Robert H. Pool,* William J. Pool, Charles H. Powers,† Calvin L. Reed, Sidney E. Rice, William Robinson,§ James Ryan, Albion C. Sheppard,† Cyrus Sherwood, William H. Shoemaker,† Spencer Slingerland, Charles W. Sterling, George T. Stevens,§ William W. Strobridge,† Charles P. Strong, David D. Taylor, David E. Taylor,† James Taylor, David O. Tears, Thomas Tobin,* Isaac Traverse,‡ Spencer Turner,§ Alexander Turner,‡ Phineas Tyler,† William R. Tyndall,* Thaddeus B. Twitchell,* John Vaughn, James E. Warner, Charles E. Waters, Martin Youngs.

Company B.—William Augustus Coleman, Captain; Richard A. Bassett, First Lieutenant (promoted to Captain,); Meletiah H. Lawrence, Jr.,† Second Lieutenant; Oscar C. Squires,† First Sergeant; T. Spencer Harrison, Second Sergeant; Erasmus E. Bassett,* Third Sergeant; Henry P. Cook,* Fourth Sergeant; Henry O. Childs,§ Fifth Sergeant; Edwin Jessup,† First Corporal; William McAllister, Second Corporal; Edward Knapp,† Third Corporal; Martin V. McCarrick,‡ Fourth Corporal; Elias A. Norris,* Fifth Corporal; George Chapman,* Sixth Corporal; Samuel A. Nichols,* Seventh Corporal; Henry S. Nichols,† Eighth Corporal; Privates, William H. Armstrong,† Charles W. Austin,§ Melvin Bunce,* Rollin G. Beach,* William P. Bowen,‡ James F. Butler,§ James Badger,§ Oren Bates,† Andrew Brace, Reuben Bullock,† Nathan D. Beeden,† John Blansett,† James M. Booth,‡ Moses U. Booth,† Isaac Bellis,* William Cassion,† Edwin Coryell,† Benjamin F. Chase, Isaac P. DePew, Charles H. Dunning,† George W. Davis,* Oren Edgett,† Rowland

*Kilied. †Wounded. ‡Died. §Deserted.

LeRoy Embree,* Horace F. Ellis,* John W. Finger, Mortimer Garrison,* Charles W. Gaylord,* James H. Griggs, James K. P. Huson,* Christopher Houghtailing,* George Hays,§ Will L. Hobart,* William A. Hays,§ Amos V. Houghtailing,‡ Charles M. Hyatt,† Ellsworth Haight,‡ Egbert C. Hopkins,† Frank R. Hamlin, Alexander H. Houghtailing,§ Charles C. Hicks,† James E. Hicks,† Joseph Hollowell,* James H. Lathy†, Luther C. Lott,† Richard H. Miles, Nelson Millis,‡ James H. Moshier, Edgar F. Millard, Anson Matthews,‡ Thomas T. McCarrick,† George Moore, Elias A. Norris, Peter M. Norman,† John H. Osborne, Caleb J. Osborne,§ Charles R. Pinneo, Franklin S. Pettingill,† David Perigo,§ Stephen C. Purdy,† Orren Potter, Amos J. Potter,† Andrew Putnam,‡ Albert A. Quick,* William Raymond,* John Nelson Rooney, Joseph B. Snyder,§ Orlando B. Smith† Albert S. Sprague,‡ Wilber F. Stanton, Robert B. Sutton,† Charles P. Stevens, Asa Sherwood,* Charles A. Seward,§ Albert Thomas, Lewis Trimmer,* George Tyler,* Joseph R. Tuttle,* John R. Tuttle,* William H. Thomas,† James H. Updike, James E. Walker,§ Jerry Wall, Josiah Wolf,§ Richard Wheaten, David J. Wilkin,† Luther Weaver.†

Company C.—Albert F. Dow and Myron C. Morse, both transferred from Company A.

Company D.—Henry W. Bradt, Charles W. Ford,* Decatur A. Hedges,† Albert A. Murdock, Eugene M. Smith.†

Company E.—John H. Brough,† Second Lieutenant (promoted Captain); Fayette Green,† First Sergeant; John F. Randolph† (enlisted Private and promoted Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, First Lieutenant, and Adjutant); Charles E. Raymond, Musician; Privates, Aaron H. Abeel, Jewett Benedict, Robert D. Blauvelt,† Albert L. Bogart, Jerome Brink, Taylor Brink, James A. Creed,‡ Jonathan Creed,† Thereon T. Dunn,† Alonzo Harris,† Franklin R. Knapp,§ John Olf,* Edwin Palmer,† Henry Runyan, Sherman W. Robinson,† Byron W. Scott,† Stephen Walker, Henry Wilson.*

---

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died. §Deserted.

Company F.—John M. Barden,‡ Eli M. Hazlet,† and Abner W. Shearman.

Company G.—Frederick Stewart, First Lieutenant; DeWitt C. Farrington, Sergeant Major; Privates, William Bain,§ John Barron,† Patrick Bulger,† James Collins, John P. Culver, Daniel Day,* John Dunnigan,* Frank Dunnigan,* John Duffy, Byron K. Feagles,* Jacob Goodsell, George Henry,§ David J. Hoffman,† Daniel Mead,§ James Place,† Norman Potts,‡ A. J. Ralph,† Milfred Rector,† John Rector,‡ James Snyder,‡ Charles B. Shaw,‡ James Toms.§

Company H.—Justus H. Cooley, Jr.,‡ Corporal; Privates, Nathaniel J. Briggs, Abijah DePew.

Company I.—George Donnelly, private.

Company K.—William L. Criscadon,† Corporal; Privates, John C. Adams,* George W. Erwin,† George V. Harris, James Norman,§ Hiram Wilson.

COLORS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH, N. Y. V.

The beautiful flag presented by the patriotic ladies of the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District on the organization of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment having fallen into the hands of the enemy by the surrender of Harper's Ferry, as already narrated,† the second stand of colors was received from the Government upon the return of the regiment to Virginia, after its exchange, and in the first battle in which the colors were borne (Gettysburg) they received seven musket shots and were twice torn by shells.

In that dreadful charge of the Third Brigade, on the 2d of July, 1863, the flag was carried by Sergeant Erasmus E. Bassett, of Company B, and almost in the moment of victory it was seen to falter, for its bearer was shot through the leg, but it did not fall. Rallying his guard and cheering those around him, the young soldier pressed on, regardless of his wound, but another shot from a Confederate, not five paces distant, pierced his heart, and he fell dead, without a struggle or a groan. Not unavenged, however, for a shot from Corporal Byron F. Scott, of Company E, one of the color guard, laid the Southerner dead by the side of his victim.

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died. §Deserted.
†See note, page 64.

Upon the fall of Bassett, Sergeant Ambrose Bedell, of Company E, seized the colors and bore them through the engagement, notwithstanding a wound in the hand, and carried them the next day when Pickett charged our lines on Cemetery Hill, but another shot tore his hand and arm so that the colors fell from his grasp. They were seized before they touched the ground by an officer and delivered to Corporal Henry Mattoon, of Company D, who carried them for a few minutes, when he fell, shot through the neck and shoulder, and Private Theodore P. Vickery caught and bore them aloft for an instant, when he, too, was shot, and fell severely wounded. Yet through the smoke and blaze of battle the regiment could say, "Our flag is still there!" For Private Lewis Clark, of Company K, a modest, delicate youth, with a slender frame, snatched the colors as they were falling, and bore them aloft in advance of the line. For this gallant act he received the commendation of General Hays, who witnessed it, and was promoted to a sergeantcy.

After the battle of Gettysburg Sergeant Milo H. Hopper, of Company D, took the colors and carried them through the battles of Auburn Ford, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, and in the campaigns of 1864, from the Rapidan to Petersburg, until the 9th of June at Cold Harbor, when he was appointed Sergeant-Major, and Sergeant James Harper, of Company G, took the colors and carried them until the 22d of June, 1864. On that day the Second Corps was advanced, leaving a wide gap between its left and the right of the Sixth Corps. Barlow's Division being on the left of the line, the Third Brigade, of which the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers formed a part, was thrown forward into a partially wooded country, without support or protection upon its left. The enemy taking advantage of the situation, advanced a large force around Barlow's left and closed up on him from front, flank, and rear. Barlow himself barely escaped capture, while the larger portion of several of his regiments were surrounded by the enemy and made prisoners. But the Third Brigade (to which the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth belonged), under General MacDougall, fought its way out, but with great loss.

Captain Morris Brown, Jr., commanding the regiment, was instantly killed, and James Harper, the color-bearer, was shot, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Theodore P. Vickery, who was wounded at Gettysburg while carrying the colors, was at hand in this time of need to bear again that battle-torn flag, but a fatal bullet pierced his body and he fell lifeless. Milo H. Hopper, who had sacredly guarded the colors through the terrible battle scenes of nearly a year unscathed, and who had so recently resigned his trust to James Harper, was also stricken down by a bullet through his right thigh, and the colors fell into the hands of the enemy. A new stand of government colors was immediately presented to the regiment, which was now reduced to sixty-seven officers and enlisted men present for duty.

These colors were carried by Sergeant Covert Barnum, of Company C, until the close of the war, and were then returned to the Government, by whose order they were transferred to the Governor of the State of New York and are now deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics at Albany.

CHAPTER VII.

The Eighth, Twentieth, and Twenty-Second Regiments, Cavalry—The Norfolk Brigade Band—The Fifteenth and Fiftieth Regiments, Engineers.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COLONEL Samuel J. Crooks received authority to recruit a regiment of cavalry to be known as the Eighth Regiment. It was organized for a three years' service, at Rochester, Nov. 14, 1861. Companies A and G, containing recruits from Yates County, were mustered into the United States service Nov. 23d and Nov. 28th, respectively. The regiment served in the Eighth Corps of the Army of the Potomac in its various campaigns in Virginia.

When Harper's Ferry was invested in September, 1862, the Eighth New York Cavalry cut its way out through the enemy's lines, capturing Longstreet's train and over one hundred prisoners. The Eighth Cavalry has the credit of opening the great three days' fight at Gettysburg—the greatest battle of the war (July 1, 2, and 3, 1863).

The Eighth Cavalry likewise performed a distinguished part, when "Little Phil" Sheridan, under Grant's orders, swept the Shenandoah Valley.* The list of engagements in which this regiment participated are as follows: In 1862, Winchester (May 25th), Harper's Ferry (Sept. 14th), Antietam (Sept. 17th), Snicker's Gap (Oct. 27th), Pillamount (Nov. 1st), Union (Nov. 2d), Upperville (Nov. 3d), Barber's Cross Roads (Nov. 5th), Amesville (Nov. 7th and 12th). In 1863, Freeman's Ford (April 15th), Beverly Ford† (June 9th), Middleburg (June 21st), Gettysburg (July 1st, 2d, and 3d), Williamsport (July 6th), Boonsborough (July 8th and

* "I met him at Charlestown and he pointed out so distinctly how each army lay; what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed such confidence of success that I saw there were but two words of instructions necessary—Go in!"—*General Grant's Official Report.*

† In this battle the Eighth Cavalry lost its gallant Colonel, Benjamin F. Davis, and had thirteen other officers either killed or wounded.

9th), Funkstown (July 10th), Falling Water (July 13th), Chester's Gap (July 27th), Brandy Plains (Aug. 1st and 2d), Culpepper (Sept. 13th), Raccoon Ford (Sept. 14th), Jack's Shop (Sept. 22d), Germania Ford (Oct. 10th), Stephensburg (Oct. 11th), Brandy Plains (Oct. 13th), Oak Hill (Oct. 15th), Bealtown (Oct. 26th), Muddy Run (Nov. 8th), Locust Grove (Nov. 27th). In 1864, Barnard's Ford (Feb. 6th), Craig's Church (May 5th), Yellow Tavern (May 11th), Meadow Bridge (May 12th), Hawes's Shop (June 3d), White Oak Swamp (June 13th), Malvern Hill (June 15th), Nottoway Court House (June 23d), Roanoke Station (June 25th), Stoney Creek (June 28th), Winchester (Aug. 16th), Summit Point (Aug. 25th), Opequan (Sept. 19th), Front Royal, (Sept. 21st), Tom's Brook (Oct. 9th), Cedar Creek (Oct. 19th), Back Road (Nov. 12th). In 1865, Five Forks (April 1st), Appomattox (April 9th). ‖ The Eighth Cavalry, then commanded by Colonel Edmund M. Pope, was mustered out at Alexandria, Va., June 27th, 1865.

The following were the Yates County recruits in Companies A and G:

Company A.—Alfred E. Miller, Second-Lieutenant; Neadham Northrup, Farrier and Blacksmith; Jerome M. Doubleday,‡ Sergeant; William H. Anderson,† Corporal; Frank A. Thompson, Corporal; Privates, Robert B. Dikeman, James Downey,§ Edward Easling,† Daniel Gage, John Lassen,* Charles P. Stevens, John VanHorn.

Company G.—Frank O. Chamberlain, First-Lieutenant; Elias V. Rugar, First-Sergeant, promoted to Captain; William H. H. Page, Sergeant; Oscar J. Bassett,‡ Corporal; E. Delafield Dwelle,‡ Corporal; Ebenezer Washburn, Saddler; Levett C. Page, Wagoner; Privates, Henry T. Barnes, Warren O. Card, George I. Cronk, John W. Davis, William DeScham, Daniel Hull, Avery Ingraham, Aaron Lameraux, George W. Molatt, Ashel L. Nichols, Thomas S. Powers, Edwin A. Scott, Theodore M. Stearns, Charles Stearns, Arnold Walbridge, Thomas Waller, Charles H. Warren.

‖ New York in the War of the Rebellion.

* Killed. † Wounded. ‡ Died. § Deserted.

THE TWENTIETH CAVALRY.

The Twentieth Regiment of Cavalry, otherwise known as the McClellan Cavalry, was organized and mustered by companies into the service of the United States for three years at Sackett's Harbor; Company L, in which were recruits from Yates County, being mustered in at that place Sept. 22, 1863. The regiment left the State Sept. 23d, and served in the Twenty-second Corps, and afterwards in the Eighteenth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, during the campaign of 1864. The Twentieth Cavalry was then transferred to the Army of the James, and served in the division commanded by General Kautz during the Appomattox campaign, and was mustered out at Manchester, Va., July 31, 1865. During its term of service this regiment took part in the following engagements: In 1864, Smithfield (Feb. 1st), Suffolk (Feb. 20th), Currituck (April 23d), Chuckatuck (June 6th), Wood's Mills Hill (June 24th), South Quay (July 3d), Winton (July 29th), Guiam's Ford (Aug. 12th), Jamestown Island (Sept. 3d), Murfree's Depot (Oct. 16th). In 1865, Darbytown Road (Jan. 13th), Campaign of the Carolinas (March 1st to March 26th), Five Forks (April 1st), Fall of Petersburg (April 2d), Deep Creek (April 3d and 4th) Rice's Station (April 6th), Burke's Station (April 7th), Appomattox Court House (April 9th).*

Company L, after entering the service, was consolidated with Company M and was known as such. The officers and men from Yates County in this company were as follows:

Frederick Stewart, Captain; H. Clay Stewart, First-Lieutenant; Charles E. Hyatt, Orderly; Privates, Charles W. Austin, John W. Austin, Melvin Brown, Patrick Brennan, Peter Cain, George Gray, Willian Kinney, Frederick M. Klise, George Leonard, Augustus McKinney, Samuel Whitehead, Myron H. Watrous, Arthur C. Weare.

THE TWENTY-SECOND CAVALRY.

The Twenty-second Regiment of Cavalry was organized at Rochester and mustered by companies into the United States service for three years. Company A, recruited in

* New York in the War of the Rebellion.

part in Yates County, was mustered in at Rochester, Dec. 20, 1863. In March, 1864 the regiment left the place of rendezvous for the front, and served in the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac through the Wilderness campaign,* and afterwards in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, under the chief command of General Philip H. Sheridan. The Twenty-second Cavalry, commanded by Colonel H. B. Reed, was mustered out Aug. 1, 1865, at Winchester, Va. The regiment, while in service, took part in the following engagements: In 1864, Ellis Ford (Jan. 12th), Wilderness (May 5th to May 7th), Spottsylvania (May 8th to May 21st), North Anna (May 22d to May 26th), Tolopotomy (May 27th to May 31st), Cold Harbor (June 1st to June 12th), Chickahominy (June 13th), White Oak Swamp (June 14th), Malvern Hill (June 15th), Kings and Queens' Court House (June 18th), Dinwiddie Court House (June 22d), Nottoway Creek (June 23d), Stanton Bridge (June 25th), Blackwater (June 27th), Stoney Creek Station (June 28th), Reams Station (June 29th to June 30th), Smithfield (Aug. 21st), Winchester Turnpike (Aug. 18th), Charlestown (Aug. 21st), Kearneysville (Aug. 25th), Winchester and Ashby Gap Turnpike (Sept. 1st), Berryville (Sept. 3d), White Post (Sept. 13th), Snicker's Gap (Sept. 17th), Opequan (Sept. 19th), Front Royal (Sept. 21st), Luray Valley (Sept. 22d), Staunton (Sept. 26th), Waynesborough (Sept. 28th), North River (Oct. 3d to Oct. 5th), Brook's Gap (Oct. 6th), Tom's Brook (Oct. 9th), Cedar Creek (Oct. 13th), Ninevah (Nov. 12th), Rood's Hill (Nov. 22d), Moorfield Pike (Nov. 30th), Lacy Springs (Dec. 21st). In 1865, Holly Springs (March 4th), New Market (March 6th), Rood's Hill (March 7th).†

In Company A were the following citizens of Yates County, recruited by Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Henry P. Starr, brother of the Rev. Frederick Starr, Jr.: Amos E.

*On the morning of June 30, 1864, Jared Henry Olmstead, George Barrett, Amos E. Wheeler, and Llewellyn Baxter, all of the 22d Cavalry, were taken prisoners near Stoney Creek, Va. Fred Henning was also taken prisoner, but escaped. Jared Henry Olmstead was taken to Libby Prison, and afterwards to Andersonville, Ga., where he died on the 25th of August, 1864.

† New York in the War of the Rebellion.

Wheeler, Corporal; Lewis Moore, Sergeant; Privates, George Barrett,† Llewellyn Baxter,† Frederick Eaves,* Joseph Ham, Frederick Henning, Miles B. Hodge,† Jacob Hodge,† George W. Moxcey, Jared Henry Olmstead,† Truman Slater, Miles T. Terrill. Company G, John Carr, private.

THE NORFOLK BRIGADE BAND.

At all military posts of any consequence the army regulations directed that bands should be stationed. Under such regulations Major Hanford Struble received orders in December, 1862, from General B. F. Butler, to enlist a post band, to be stationed at Norfolk, Va. Major Struble came North and enlisted into the service the Brass Band of Dundee. This band was mustered in at Elmira, Jan. 4, 1863. From Elmira the band went by rail to Baltimore, and by steamer from Baltimore to Norfolk. The members of this band at the time of enlistment were as follows: John Shoemaker, (Leader, with the rank of First Lieutenant,) E flat soprano; Stephen Bennett, first B flat cornet; Darius R. Perry, second B flat cornet; Melville R. Perry, baritone; Nicholas Christler, first alto; Jewett Benedict, E flat alto; Charles Post, second tenor; Osborne Clark, B flat, base; Oliver H. Perry, E flat, base; Dr. John Hamilton Shaw, E flat base; Martin Beeman, second E flat soprano; Clarence Smith, E flat, base; Anthony Sellen, base drum; Charles E. Bassett, side drum; Thomas F. Willis, cymbals. Some changes afterward took place in membership, and in other respects. Dr. John Hamilton Shaw was discharged for physical disability, and died at Watkins July 7, 1864, on his way home. Charles E. Bassett died at Norfolk on the 29th of June of the same year, at the early age of fifteen years, and was succeeded as snare drummer by William H. Gladding, who was transferred for the purpose from Company M of the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

The quarters occupied by the Norfolk Post Band (also known as the Norfolk Brigade Band) during its stay in that city was a commodious brick house on South Catharine

* Killed. † Died.

Street, formerly owned by the Confederate General Taylor, and which had been confiscated by the Government. The parade ground, where the musicians composing this band would generally play, was located on Freemason and Cumberland Streets. Their melody was also heard at Fortress Monroe, Hampton, Weldon, Petersburg, and other places. They were mustered out at Norfolk July 9, 1865. From Norfolk they went by steamer to Baltimore, and thence by rail to their homes. Their excellent playing had made them during their stay in Norfolk, popular favorites, and it was with real regret that the residents saw them leave.*

THE FIFTEENTH ENGINEERS.

The Fifteenth Regiment of Engineers, Colonel J. McLeod Murphy commanding, was first organized in New York City and there mustered into the service of the United States for two years, June 17, 1861. In November, 1864, the regiment was re-organized by the addition of seven new companies, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M.

Companies H, I, K, and L were composed of recruits originally enlisted for the Fiftieth New York Engineers. In Companies I and K were recruits from Yates County, who joined the Fiftieth at Avon. From Avon they went by way of Elmira to Baltimore, where they stayed a few days and were then sent by transport to City Point. At this place they were transferred from the Fiftieth to the Fifteenth En-

---

The *Norfolk (Va.) Post* of July 12, 1865, thus expressed a public sentiment: "DEPARTURE OF THE POST BAND.—We regret to have to inform the lovers of good music, and who does not love music, that the Post Band, which, for the past two years, has catered for the musical taste of our citizens, has been discharged from the service and left for home. This will be a sore loss to our citizens and one that will be felt. On Saturday night, previous to their departure, they serenaded a number of their warm friends in the city, among them Mr. Cook, who invited them into his house and did the honors. They next paid a visit to the hospitable mansion of Mr. Smith, who, after they had played several farewell airs, entertained them in a magnificent style till a late hour.

This band has won golden opinions among the people of Norfolk, and leave regretted by all. Their leader, Mr. John Shoemaker, and the second leader, Mr. Bennett, were especially the favorites of the community, and bear with them the most friendly feelings and best wishes of our people. Notwithstanding we are indebted to them a great deal, they have left many *notes* behind which it will take some time to collect."

gineers. They were stationed during the winter of 1864–'65 in front of City Point, and were engaged in working on the fortifications known as the Nine Mile Works. After the fall of Petersburg (April 2, 1865) they went, by transport, up the James River to Richmond, taking seventy pontoons, and there laid a pontoon bridge across the river. This pontoon bridge was intended to take the place of the regular bridges burned by the Confederates when Richmond was evacuated. The pontoon bridge that was then laid extended from Richmond to Belle Isle, and from Belle Isle to Manchester. They remained at Richmond, doing guard duty on this bridge, for thirty days, and were then ordered to march to Washington. At Washington they were mustered out, receiving final pay and discharge at Elmira June 15, 1865.

The Yates County recruits in these companies were as follows: Company I, Harlan P. Bush, John L. Bronson, Joseph E. Lewis, James Spencer, Charles M. Whitney, Albert T. Wilson. Company K, Martin E. Arnold, Abel Briggs, Barrett A. Boyd, Norton Conley, Joseph Eaves, Jacob Goodsell, John Jones, Norman A. Parshall, George B. Parshall, Peter Race, John Philbrook, Edward Sheridan, Peter Smith, Benjamin Taylor, Rodney Tupper, James H. Warner, Alonzo Weller.

THE FIFTIETH ENGINEERS.

Colonel (afterwards Brigadier General) Charles B. Stuart received authority July 26, 1861, to recruit a regiment of infantry, which was organized at Elmira, and was designated Sept. 20th as the Fiftieth Regiment of Infantry. Companies A and E, containing recruits from Yates County, were mustered in the service of the United States for three years, respectively, Sept. 18th and Aug. 20th. Company M (a new company) joined the command in Feb. 1864. The regiment left the place of rendezvous at Elmira for the front Sept. 20, 1861, and after serving as Infantry at Washington, D. C., was, on the 22d of October, converted into an engineer regiment, and was designated as the Fiftieth New York Engineers. It was also commonly known as Stuart's Engineers. The regiment served with distinction from March,

1862, in the volunteer brigade of engineers, Army of the Potomac, laying pontoon bridges when required, and performing other engineer duty. At the crossing of the Rappahannock, in the opening of the Fredericksburg campaign, the Fiftieth Engineers laid three pontoon bridges under a heavy and deadly fire from the enemy's sharpshooters*

* "It was a most solemn scene, those brave engineers, (50th New York) pushing their pontoons out upon the ice, and fearlessly moving them around in the water to their proper positions. Any moment might terminate their existence. They were upon the very threshhold of eternity. Passing along the opposite bank, or grouped around the picket fires, were to be seen the rebel sentinels, almost within pistol-shot. Occasionally they would stop a moment to view our operations, then resume their beat as unconcernedly as if nothing unusual was transpiring. The bridge was headed directly for one of their fires. Nearly one quarter of it was completed without interruption, when, suddenly, as the Court House clock struck five, two signal guns boomed away in the distance, and were immediately followed by a sharp volley of musketry. Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, two Captains, and several men fell dead; others tumbled headlong into the water and sank to the bottom, or were rescued by their brave comrades and brought bleeding and dripping to the shore. We were not unprepared for this. Before the enemy had time to re-load, our artillery planted on the bluffs overhead, and infantry drawn up along the river's bank, returned a heavy fire upon the buildings in which the sharpshooters were secreted. * * * * It did not seem possible that any animate thing could have survived this bombardment; and there were in fact no signs of life visible; but no sooner had the engineers again resumed operations than they were greeted with a fresh shower of bullets. How the sharpshooters had managed to live through all that fire and smoke was to us almost a miracle. Yet they were alive, and as plucky as ever, and our gunners returned to their work. General Burnside now almost despaired of effecting a crossing. Nothing but some brilliant *coup-de-main* would accomplish it. He accordingly decided upon sending a body of men over in boats who should rush suddenly upon the concealed foe, and hunt them from their holes. The 7th Michigan and 19th Massachusetts were designated for this purpose. The gallant fellows never flinched from the duty assigned them, but, taking their places in the pontoons, pushed bravely out into the stream, regardless of the rapid volleys of musketry which were poured into them. In a moment they had gained the opposite shore, and fearlessly sweeping up the bank, dashed into the houses, and shot, bayoneted or captured the small force which had occasioned us so much trouble and delay. A hundred dark, swarthy Alabamians and Mississippians were brought back, amidst the wildest cheers of the spectators who had witnessed the heroic act."—"*Story of the 33d N. Y. Vol's, or Two Years' Campaigning in Virginia and Maryland,*" *by David W. Judd.*

(Dec. 11, 1862.) Stuart's Engineers served in their particular capacity in Virginia until the close of the War, and, commanded by Colonel William H. Pettis, with Major Ira Spaulding, second in command, were mustered out at Fort Barry, Va., June 13 and 14, 1865.

The engagements in which the Fiftieth Engineers took part were as follows: In 1862, Siege of Yorktown (April 12th to May 4th), Seven Days' Battles (June 25th to July 2d), Fredericksburg (Dec. 11th to Dec. 15th). In 1863, Pollock's Mill Creek (April 29th to May 2d), Chancellosville (May 3d), Bank's Ford (May 4th) Deep Run (June 5th), Mine Run Campaign (Nov. 26th to Dec. 2d). In 1864, Wilderness (May 5th to May 7th), Spottsylvania (May 8th to May 21st), North Anna (May 22d to May 26th), Tolopotomy (May 27th to May 31st), Cold Harbor (June 1st to June 12th). In 1865, Deep Bottom (Jan. 27th to Jan. 29th), Hatcher's Run (Feb. 5th to Feb. 8th), White Oak Road (March 28th to March 31st), Fall of Petersburg (April 2d), Appomattox Court House (April 9th).*

The enlistments from Yates County in companies A and E were as follows:

Company A—J. Loren Robbins, Second Lieutenant; Francis M. Halloran, Sergeant; Daniel M. Hulse, Sergeant; James Campbell, Corporal; John H. Harrison, Corporal. Privates, Mortimer Adams, Albert Armstrong, James P. Ansley, George Beeman, Kingsbury M. Bennett, John Brown, (promoted to Lieutenant,) John Burns, John A. Butler, Orrin A. Burrill, John Campbell, Rowland Champlin, Roswell S. Clark, Robert N. Coons, Theodore Criscadon, Hugh Criscadon, William C. Davenport, James Durham, James H. Dunham, Thomas Evans, Daniel J. Fitzer, Abram Fredenburg, Sylvester Fredenburg, George B. Gray, Charles G. Gottfried, Michael Halloran, Zachariah S. Helm, Weitzel M. Henderson, Hiram Hibbard, Henry V. L. Jones, James H. Kelly, James F. Lake, Edward Lewis, Jesse Lott, Alonzo T. Lyon, James Mace, Nelson Madison, John W. McFarland, Stephen Matterson, Thomas Miller, James M. Miller, Edwin Miller, Asa Phelps, William Poyneer, Sidney E. Reynolds,

* New York in the War of the Rebellion.

John R. Robinson, Joel Tomer, Richard M. Turner, John Turner, Henry Turner, Cornelius Van Huysen, Joseph G. Watkins, R. Wesley Welch, Leander S. Whitehorn, Henry Williams, Joseph Worden, Charles Wright.

Company E—Privates, John H. Brewer, Andrus H. Carr, Arnold Dawes, Hiram W. Lawhead, Philip R. Loder.

Company G—Melville D. Miller, private, also artificer; D. Brewster Sayre, private.

Company M—Asa Hedge, private.

CHAPTER VIII.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment of Infantry.

IMPORTANT service to the Nation was rendered during the Great Civil War by the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was raised in the counties of Yates, Ontario, and Seneca, and organized September 14, 1862. At the time of its organization the field and staff officers were as follows: Colonel, William Johnson, Seneca Falls; Lieutenant-Colonel, George M. Guion, Seneca Falls; Major, John B. Murray, Seneca Falls; Adjutant, Henry T. Noyes, Starkey; Quartermaster, Albert Woodruff, Lodi; Surgeon, Henry Simmons, Canandaigua; First Assistant Surgeon, C. H. Carpenter, Phelps; Second Assistant Surgeon, Frank Seelye, Rushville.

In Yates County were recruited Companies B, F, and I.* Of these the following were the line officers: Company B.—Captain, Hiram T. Hewitt; First Lieutenant, Hanford Struble;† Second Lieutenant, George W. Waddell. Company F.—Captain, Harvey G. Gardner; First Lieutenant, Melvin D. Wilson; Second Lieutenant, Aaron J. Cook. Company I.—Captain, Martin S. Hicks; First Lieutenant, John Cooley; Second Lieutenant, Morgan D. Tracy, 2d.‡

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth left the place of rendezvous at Camp Swift, Geneva, on the 22d of September. The regiment, when it departed, consisted of twelve companies. Ten being the required number, orders were re-

*The remaining companies of the 148th Regiment were recruited as follows: Companies A, E, and H in Seneca County; and Companies C, D, G, and K in Ontario County.

†After a few months Lieutenant Struble was appointed to a position on the staff of General Egbert Viele, with the rank of Major, and served as Provost-Marshal of the city of Portsmouth, Va. Later he served in the same capacity at Norfolk on the staff successively of Generals Barnes, Potter, Wild, and Vodges, and still later as permanent aid on the staff of General George F. Shepley.

‡Resigned December 28, 1862.

ceived, on the arrival of the command (by steamer via Seneca Lake) at Watkins, directing two of the companies to return to Geneva. The two companies that returned became, on the 3d of October, part of the Forty-fourth Regiment, N. Y. V. One of these two had been raised in Yates County, and was at first Company M, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, and later new Company C, of the Forty-fourth. Its line officers were as follows: Captain, Bennett L. Munger; First Lieutenant, Elzer B. James; Second Lieutenant, Charles Kelly.* The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment proceeded from Watkins by rail, arriving at Baltimore the next morning, and was there served with an excellent breakfast by the ladies of the city. The command went on to Washington, where it continued to drill for several days on Capitol Hill. It then left Washington, and, going by transport by way of Fortress Monroe, landed at Portsmouth, Va. From Portsmouth the regiment went by rail through the Dismal Swamp to Suffolk, and was there stationed on guard duty in the rifle pits. Suffolk was then being put into a state of defence by the Union forces commanded by General John J. Peck, of Syracuse. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth, after a few weeks, moved from the entrenchments and encamped on Paradise Creek, near Portsmouth. The whole regiment then relieved the Nineteenth Wisconsin and moved and went into camp, part in Portsmouth and part across the river in Norfolk. The different companies composing the One Hundred and Forty-eighth were for a considerable time on detached duty, but were again collected together and all encamped in the court-house yard in Norfolk and in other parts of the town. Here they remained until the opening of the spring campaign of 1864. The regiment then moved to Yorktown, and became part of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Army of the James, under the chief command of General B. F. Butler.

The advance of this army up the James river began on the 4th of May, 1864. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, going by transport, arrived and landed with the rest of the troops at Bermuda Hundred. Skirmishes with

*See Page 51.

the enemy occurred at Clover Hill on the 8th, and at Swift Creek on the 12th. Early in the morning of the 16th, during a heavy fog, a sudden and sharp attack was made upon our forces in front of Drury's Bluff* by the Confederates under Beauregard. The Union troops fought bravely and obtained some advantage, but Butler, evidently under a misapprehension, ordered a retreat. Another skirmish in which the One Hundred and Forty-eighth took part occurred on the 26th at Port Walthall Junction. General Butler's whole army returned to its entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, from which position no offensive movement in the direction desired could possibly be attempted, as the enemy, intrenching strongly in his front, thus covered the railroads, the city, and all that was valuable to him. His army, therefore, though in a position of great security, was as completely shut off from further operations directly against Richmond as if it had been in a bottle strongly corked. It required but a comparatively small force of the enemy to hold it there.†

The position at Bermuda Hundred could, according to the opinion of General Grant, be held by a less force than Butler had under him, therefore, on the 24th of May, the Eighteenth Corps, in which was included the One Hundred and Forty-eight Regiment, was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac. The corps commander at that time was General

*The rebel plan, of massing brigade after brigade in line of battle and hurling them in rotation against us, was here tried, with very bad results. General Smith, with that forethought which is characteristic of him, anticipating some such move on the part of the enemy, had ordered a large quantity of telegraph wire to be intertwisted among the trees and undergrowth which lay in front of our position. Wister and Burnham received the order and obeyed it. Heckman failed, unfortunately, to get it. When, therefore, the rebels charged upon our intrenchments in the dull light, hundreds of them were tripped down and unable to tell the cause. As they lay upon the ground, our musketry-fire kept many of them from ever rising more. As with the first line, so with the second. They met the same fate. The third line fared no better, and this simple agency of a telegraphic wire, interlaced among the trees, played more havoc in the rebel ranks than anything else. The dead lay like autumn leaves before the front of Wister and Burnham.—*Headley's History of the Great Rebellion, Vol. 2.*

†General Grant's Official Report.

W. F. Smith, familiarly known as "Baldy" Smith, and who had formerly commanded a brigade, of which the Thirty-third New York Volunteers had formed a part. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth joined the Army of the Potomac by way of the White House, to which place it arrived by transport, passing down the James and up the York river. The regiment, then commanded by Colonel George M. Guion, participated in the battle of Cold Harbor (June 3, 1864.) In the sanguinary contests in front of Petersburg a prominent part was taken by the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, particularly in the fight at Rowlett's House on the 15th. At the Mine Explosion, on the morning of July 30th, the regiment, with its division, was ordered forward to the support of the attacking column that charged into the Crater. On the 29th of September the very strong fortifications and entrenchments below Chapin's Farm on the north side of the James, and known as Fort Harrison, were carried, in an attack by the Eighteenth Corps, led by General E. O. C. Ord. The regiment distinguished itself in this action, and proved to all that its designation as "The Gallant One Hundred and Forty-eighth" was well deserved. In the assault on Fort Gilmore, however, on the next day, a repulse followed. At the second battle of Fair Oaks, fought October 27th, the regiment suffered severely in killed and wounded. In the beginning of November the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment was detailed, with other forces, to accompany General Butler to New York City, for the purpose of keeping order on election day, as it was anticipated that a riot would take place on that occasion.* The regiment, on its return to the seat of war, encamped at Deep Bottom, on the James, where it remained during the winter of 1864-'65. The final campaign opened in the spring of 1865, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth taking part in the engagement of March 31st at Hatcher's Run.

On Sunday, the 2d of April, a grand assault was made by the whole army on the entire line of the enemy's fortifications to the south of Petersburg. The Confederates made a

*The troops during their stay remained on board their transports in the harbor, to be ready if needed.

brave and determined resistance at various points along the line of their intrenchments, particularly at Fort Gregg, but they were overcome and the fort captured by a gallant charge, in which the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment bore a noble share. General Sheridan, with an overwhelming force, had already swept around from the left, when the enemy gave it up and fled in confusion, leaving in our hands their guns and a great many prisoners. That night both Petersburg and Richmond were evacuated.

On the following morning the portion of the army under command of General Weitzel marched into Richmond, with bands playing and colors flying.* The enemy in their retreat had fired the city, and a heavy conflagration was then raging.† Among the subordinate officers, who, at that time,

---

*Headley's History of the Great Rebellion, Vol. 2.

†The very remarkable scene, which was on that morning presented, is thus described by E. A. Pollard, the Southern historian: "By 10 o'clock, when several thousands of the [Federal] enemy had marched into the city, the scene had become fearfully sublime. It was a scene in which the horrors of a great conflagration struggled for the forepart of the picture, while the grand army, brilliant with steel and banners, breaking into the circle of fire with passionate cheers, and the crash of triumphant martial music, dazzled the spectator and confounded his imagination. The flames had already spread over the chief business portion of the city, brands were flying toward the capitol, and it seemed at one time as if the whole of Richmond would be destroyed—that the whole wicked city would rush skyward in a pyramid of fire. A change in the wind, however, drove back the fire from the high plateau above Franklin Street, where, if the flames had once lodged, they would soon have traversed the length and breadth of the city. * * * All that was terrible in sounds was added to all that was terrible in sights. While glittering regiments carried their strong lines of steel through the smoke; while smoke-masked robbers fought for their plunder; while the lower streets appeared as a great pit of fire, the crater of destruction; while alarmed citizens, who had left their property a ruin or a spoil, found a brief repose on the sward of the Capitol Square, whose emerald green was already sown with brands—the seeds of fire that the merciless wind had sown to the very door of the capitol; while the lengthening arms of the conflagration appeared to almost reach around those who had fled to the picturesque hill for a breath of fresh air—sounds as terrible and more various than those of battle assailed the air and smote the already overtaxed imagination. There were shells at the Confederate arsenal exposed to the fire, from the rapid progress of which they could no longer be rescued, and for hours the explosion of these tore the air and shook the

entered Richmond, was General George F. Shepley, whose chief of staff at the time was Major Hanford Struble, of Yates County.* President Lincoln, who had been at City Point, also visited Richmond in the course of the day. During the remainder of the week, the enemy (who, after the fall of Richmond, had retreated towards Dansville,) were hotly pursued, and the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment was again in action on the 6th at Rice's Station.† On the 9th of April Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House. While in Richmond, after the surrender, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth had the pleasure of greeting (May 7th) the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, in which regiment a large proportion of the members were from the County of Yates. The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment was mustered out at Richmond on the 20th of June. The veterans who had composed the command then went by transport to Baltimore, and from Baltimore to Elmira, where they received final pay and discharge, July 3, 1865. From Elmira they went to their several homes, having performed for their country a service that will ever stand high in public estimation.

The field and staff officers of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, at the time the regiment was mustered out, were as follows: Colonel, John B. Murray, Seneca Falls; Lieutenant-Colonel, Fred L. Manning, Seneca Falls; Major, John Cooley, Penn Yan; Adjutant, Dewitt C. Wilber, Seneca Falls; Quartermaster, Charles S. Martin, Waterloo; Surgeon, C. H. Carpenter, Seneca Falls; Chaplain, Ferris Scott, Phelps; Sergeant-Major, Myers T. Webb, Dundee; Commissary-Sergeant, Rynear Tunison, Lodi; Hospital-Steward, James M. Smith, Penn Yan; Principal Musician, George Beebe, Penn Yan.

---

houses in their vicinity. Crowds of negroes roamed through the streets, their wild, coarse voices raised in hymns of jubilation, thanking God for their freedom, and a few steps further might be heard the blasphemous shouts of those who fought with the red-handed fire for their prey."—*Life of Jefferson Davis, with a Secret History of the Confederacy.*

*See note 2, page 88.

†Lieutenant Caleb G. Jackson, of Company I, was killed in this engagement, being the last man killed belonging to the regiment.

Line Officers.—Company B, Captain, H. H. Hopkins; Company F, Captain, Aaron J. Cook; First Lieutenant, Fred P. Cook; Company I, Captain, Edward Cole; Second Lieutenant, Luther S. Meeker.

The muster-in roll of Companies B, F, and I is as follows:

Company B.—Hiram T. Hewitt, Captain; Hanford Struble, First Lieutenant; George W. Waddell, Second Lieutenant; Randall G. Bacon, Orderly; James Monroe Shoemaker, Second Sergeant; George Beebe, Third Sergeant; Legrand Terry, Fourth Sergeant; Myers T. Webb, Fifth Sergeant; Anson A. Raplee, First Corporal; Byron Beam, Second Corporal; Charles Smith, Third Corporal; Leroy Green, Fourth Corporal; David Griswold, Fifth Corporal; Perry W. Danes,† Sixth Corporal; James H. Coons, Seventh Corporal; John DeBolt,* Eighth Corporal; Privates, Henry N. Armstrong,* Samuel P. Benham, Alfred Brown, Charles W. Bush, Andrew Bradley, Henry F. Buckley, Joseph Conklin, George W. Chamberlain, Daniel Cook, Foster P. Cook, Richard Chapman, Charles Chambers, William H. Chambers, Harmon O. Chambers, John Clark* George Coons, Joseph B. Clark,* Sanford B. Dickinson, Perry Dunton, Joseph A. Decker, William B. Davies, David Dunham,‡ James M. Egerton, Alvin B. Eaves, James S. Ellis, Charles H. Elwood, Michael Fitzgerald,† James E. Foster, George G. Fulkerson, Lindla C. Foster, Benjamin Grace, Alfred Griswold, Charles W. Gabriel, Myron A. Guthrie, Samuel Headley, Albert Headley, Alexander P. Houghtailing, Stephen K. Halleck, Francis L. Hall, Freeman L. Hilliger,* John L. Headley, David Hughes, Volney S. Haff, John Kean, John H. Knapp, George Katterer,‡ Jerome B. Lafever, Thomas B. Little, Elisha Lackey,‡ George F. Mitchell,† Warren McDuffee, John Morrison, Samuel Minard, Andrew Morrison, Adam S. Miller, Theodore J. Murray, Thomas E. Raplee, Charles F. Rentz, Ira H. Robinson, Charles Ross, Charles Shiltz,* Lyman A. Stoll, Peter G. Swarts, Charles M. Swarthout, James M. Smith, Thomas J. Strait, Squire V. Straway, Mason Spink, Edward A. Tennant, Samuel R. Ten-

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died.

nant,‡, George R. Tulbs,† James Tuttle, John H. Tymerson,† Nelson E. Woodruff, James M. Witler, George M. Winans.

Company F.—Harvey R. Gardner,† Captain; Melvin D. Wilson, First Lieutenant; Aaron J. Cook,† Second Lieutenant; William S. Vorce, Orderly; Nathaniel H. Green, Second Sergeant; Frank C. Fairchild, Third Sergeant; William H. Kelsey, Fourth Sergeant; Leroy J. Harkness, Fifth Sergeant; Robert Mills, First Corporal; John Earl, Second Corporal; William S. Huie, Third Corporal; Charles W. Peters, Fourth Corporal; William N. Reddout, Fifth Corporal; James M. Gates, Sixth Corporal; Charles S. Van Ness, Seventh Corporal; David Crist, Eighth Corporal; Philip Walthers, Jr., Henry A. Sayre,‡ Musicians; Ezra Prouty, Wagoner; Privates, James G. Ansley, George A. Ansley,‡ Jonas Austin,§ William Blue,† George Broadbrooks,* Lansford O. Babbit, John W. Barnes, Hiram H. Barnes,* John H. Benedict, George W. Benedict,§ Lewis R. Carvey, Owen Conway,† John Conway, Albert W. Clark, William H. Cole, John J. Conley,‡ William A. Carr, John S. Caton, William H. Crocker,* Daniel Davis, Claudius C. Farr, George W. Fisher, George Ford, Joseph C. Foster, Jacob W. Fountain, William H. Fountain, William H. Francisco, John C. Fox, Francis Farr, Frederick Green, Benjamin Gleason, Lyman Gray,‡ William Ginther,* Nathan A. Goff,* Lyman D. Green,† Myron F. Hawley, William T. Hawley, Henry Hiltebidal,* George W. Hall, John Hanlon,* Jerome S. Johnson,* Jacob Korb, John J. Lawton,‡ Alanson E. Lyon, William Lamereaux, Wilber Loomis,‡ Daniel McGinniss, William Monagle, Ashley McDonald, George N. Miller,‡ Lawrence McCumber, Willis Nicholson, Martin W. Parsons, Ezra P. Pritchard,§ George H. Parsons, John Pierce, Jacob H. Radley, Josiah Reed, Barney C. Ross, Albert I. Sharp, Charles W. Stark,† Theodore M. Stearns, Samuel Salsbury, George Sherwood,§ Joseph Sprague,† John Shannon, John Slater,* Loyal C. Twitchell, Manlius L. Taylor, Franklin Thompson, Norman Taylor,* Jonathan G. Twitchell, Robert Underhill,§ Abram Voorhees, William A. Wilson,† William H. Wolvin, Levi Waters, Emory N. Wil-

* Killed. † Wounded. ‡ Died. § Deserted.

son,§ George Wright,* Isaac Wilkins, Thomas F. Wells, Charles E. Wells, Abraham Youngs.

Company I.—Martin S. Hicks,† Captain; John Cooley,† First Lieutenant; Morgan D. Tracy, 2d, Second Lieutenant; Edward Cole, Orderly; Charles C. Miller,† Leonard M. Bohall, Caleb G. Jackson,* Oliver F. Long,† Luther S. Meeker, Sergeants; J. Harvey Randall, Richard M. Jones, John L. Potter,* Lawrence Cooney, Jr.,† Walter W. Becker, George Schofield, Samuel P. Strong, William Welcher,† Corporals; Privates, George B. Alvord, Robert D. Brown, Lucius B. Bennett, Franklin D. Becker,‡ Isaac D. Blood, Martin Butler, Isaac Benson,‡ William P. Blouin, John Carr,† James B. Crouch,‡ Stephen Coon, William Cornell, Lorenzo D. Capell, Peter S. Conklin,* Clark Castner, Ward Campbell,‡ Albert E. Dean, S. Decker, William A. Dunning,* Patrick Duffy,* Henry M. Dunbar,* Jordan Davis,† James H. Eckerson,* William H. Fries,† Peter Finger,‡ Oliver M. Finger,† George D. Feagles,* William D. Frye,* William Gallagher,† Edward L. Granger, George S. Gardner, Charles Gray, James German, Abraham Houghtailing, Henry Hurlbert,† Isaac Haunsond, Sidney House,‡ William Huber,‡ Benjamin F. Hood,‡ Robert Holmes, Jr., George Hillier, Luther S. Hayes, John J. Jackson,† John Keating, Stephen H. Kitch,‡ Dennis Lewis,† Simeon Lackey, Damon Lay,‡ William Matthews,† H. R. Meade,† Abraham Miller, Lewis B. Moon, Seely E. Palmatier, John D. Pool,† Lorenzo N. Pettit,‡ Oliver Pressler,† Andrew J. Phelps, Willis E. Pierce,‡ Otis B. Ryall,‡ George Robertson, Aaron D. Robertson,† Jarvis W. Randall, Lewis B. Randall, Charles H. Reno, Frank Smith,† Gideon C. Spink, Isaac Spink, Luther Sisson, Alonzo Spears,† David Sands,‡ Edward H. Sine,† Philip L. Shaw,† Daniel S. Shaw,§ J. H. VanBenthuysen,* Augustus Whitaker, David P. Wilcox, William Wright,§ J. J. Wright,† Charles E. Willis,* Charles W. Wheeler, Lemuel Wheat, Alva H. Wheat,† John C. Youngs.§

Company E.—Ezra Fenner, Private.

Company G.—Privates, Bennett Bogardus, Benjamin Miles.

---

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died. §Deserted.

CHAPTER IX.

The First Independent Battery—Battery B (Third Light Artillery)—The Fourteenth and Sixteenth Heavy Artillery.

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

THE First Independent Battery of Light Artillery was organized and mustered into service at Auburn, Nov. 23, 1861. It served in the Fourth Corps of the Army of the Potomac through the Peninsular Campaign, and in the Sixth Corps during the Gettysburg and Wilderness campaigns. It also served in the Shenandoah Valley and in the contests before Petersburg in the Twenty-second Corps, and again in the Sixth Corps to the close of the war. Commanded by Captain Andrew Cowan, it was honorably discharged and mustered out June 22, 1865, at Syracuse, N. Y.

The following artillerymen in the First Independent Battery were from Yates County: Privates, John B. Cornell, John Lyon,* James Moon, Elijah Townsend.

BATTERY B (THIRD LIGHT ARTILLERY).

On the 17th of December, 1861, a new company, under Captain Joseph J. Morrison,† recruited in part in Penn Yan, was mustered into the United States service for three years at New York. The company remained in garrison at Palace Garden in that city until the following March, when orders were received to go to the front. The company went from New York to Arlington Heights, and after being stationed in Fort Corcoran, Fort Ethan Allen, and Fort DeKalb, was sent by transport to New Berne, N. C. At this place it was converted (in May, 1862) into a light battery, and was designated as Battery B, of the Third Light Artillery. This battery served in the artillery brigade of the Eighteenth Corps in the expedition from New Berne to Goldsboro (Dec. 11 to 17, 1862), and participated in engagements at Little Wash-

*Wounded.

†Afterwards Colonel of the 16th Heavy Artillery.

ington, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Hamilton, Southport Creek, and Wall's Mills. Battery B then served during 1863 and the greater part of 1864 on St. Helena Island, near Port Royal, S. C., and on Seabrook Island, Folly Island, Morris Island, Cole's Island, John's Island, James Island, and Sullivan's Island, in and about Charleston Harbor, taking part in the seige of and assault upon Fort Wagner, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter and of Charleston.

In the last of November, 1864, General Foster, commanding on the above mentioned sea islands, was directed by General Halleck to make a demonstration inland in behalf of General Sherman, who was then on his triumphant march across the State of Georgia. General Foster, taking five thousand men, ascended Broad River (in South Carolina) on steamboats, landing at Devaux Neck. The advance under General Hatch (in which Battery B was included) having been sent forward to seize the Charleston and Savannah railroad, encountered (Nov. 30th) a strong Confederate force entrenched on Honey Hill, covering the railroad. A sharp conflict ensued, which lasted till nightfall.* The Union troops were repulsed, but they succeeded in cutting the railroad and in firing and destroying the railroad bridge over the Coosawatchie River. Battery B was afterward stationed, for about three weeks, at Fort Pocotaligo, there meeting Sherman's army, which had taken Savannah, and was on the march northward. At the fall of Charleston, Battery B was among the forces that occupied the city. It then moved to Orangeburg, then to Branchville, then to Columbia, and then back again to Charleston, embarking at that place for New York, and was mustered out July 13, 1865, at Syracuse, under Captain Thomas J. Mersereau.

The following soldiers from Yates County served in Bat-

*Private James H. Greening, of Battery B, was mortally wounded in this battle, and died at Hilton Head, S. C., on Christmas Day. The *Yates County Chronicle* mentioned him as follows: "James H. Greening died at Hilton Head, Dec. 25th, aged 28 years. He was wounded at the battle of Honey Hill, Nov. 30th. His father, Jacob Greening, died a soldier in this war, having served in the 105th N. Y. Vols. We learn that James proved himself a good soldier, and that he also evinced himself a kind and dutiful son by sending his wages to his mother."

tery B, Third Light Artillery: George C. Breck, Second Lieutenant; Delos C. Hubbard, Drill Sergeant; Privates, Lee Bookstaver, Warren Brenenstull, James H. Eckerson, William F. Edgett, Nelson Elliott, Michael Farrell, David Finger,†, Harlow Finger, James H. Greening,* George J. Greening, Sylvester Griswold, Aaron Griswold, Johnson Henries,† Albert Henries, John Hughes, Patrick Lahan, Edward M. Lester, John Light, Andrew J. Matthews, Darius Matthews, Stephen Matthews, Vosburgh McGlaughlin, George H. McGlaughlin,† Warren Miller,† William H. Miller,† John S. Phelps, Charles A. Rector, John F. Robinson, James H. Smith, Albert Travis, Edward A. Travis, John Travis, Robert H. Wilson. Battery E, Charles Hammond, private.

THE FOURTEENTH ARTILLERY (HEAVY).

The Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, Colonel Elisha G. Marshall commanding, was organized at Rochester and numbered among its members many who had previously seen two years' military service. Companies G and L, each recruited in part in Yates County, were, respectively on the 7th of December, 1863, and on the 8th of January, 1864, mustered at Rochester into the United States service for three years. The two companies were then ordered to report for duty in New York Harbor. Company G was stationed at Fort Richmond and Company L at Sandy Hook, together with Company M, in which commanded George Brennan, of Yates County, as First Lieutenant, afterward promoted to Captain. These three companies, with the rest of the regiment, remained serving as heavy artillery and infantry in New York harbor until April, 1864, when orders were received to join the Army of the Potomac. The regiment, going by transport, united with this army at Washington and became part of the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Ninth Corps.‡ In the Wilderness campaign (May 5 to June 2, 1864) it was actively engaged, taking part in the following battles: The Wilderness, Spottsylvania,

*Killed. †Wounded.

‡The Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery was at this time formed into three battalions.

North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, and Cold Harbor. The regiment lost in this last engagement Captain Luther Kieffer and Lieutenant Elisha Bently, killed and one hundred and nineteen enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing. In assaults on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery lost heavily in killed and wounded, among the former being Major Job C. Hedges, Captain Nimrod Underhill, Jr., and Lieutenant Andrew Gossin. At the Mine Explosion on the morning of July 30, 1864, the regiment was the first of the charging column to enter the Crater.* It here lost Lieutenant Ezra T. Hartley and nine enlisted men killed, and five officers and one hundred and eight enlisted men wounded and missing. It then participated at the taking of the Weldon Railroad† (Aug. 18th to 21st), and in engagements at Pegram Farm (Sept. 30th) and Hatcher's Run (Oct. 27th).

On the 25th of March, 1865, an attempt was made by Lee to break through Grant's lines, and a vigorous assault was made by the Confederates upon Fort Steadman. The assault was made at daybreak by two divisions under General Gordon, the Fourteenth Louisiana Tigers taking the lead, and the fort and two morter batteries adjoining it were taken.

*A crater, a hundred feet long and fifty feet wide, and twenty feet deep appeared where the six-gun fort had been, over which hung a cloud of mingled dust and smoke like a great pall. The next moment came the roar of a gun, and then another and another, till a hundred cannon along our line were playing upon the rebel batteries. The bugles rang out, the drums beat, and in dashed Ledlie's division, Marshall's brigade leading the advance. Though taken wholly by surprise, the rebels rallied with wonderful quickness and in a short time, from right and left, their artillery was in full play on the storming party, that, with loud cheers, charged on a run over the intervening space. The Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery first entered the gap, followed by Marshall's second brigade, which went pellmell into the smoking crater, from the bottom of which protruded half buried limbs and mangled bodies of men.—*Headley's History of the Great Rebellion, Vol. 2.*

† Horace Greeley, in describing the taking of the Weldon Railroad (*The American Conflict, Vol.* 2), says: "After a pause he [Gen. Warren] moved on, and was soon struck on his left flank—the enemy advancing by a road wholly unknown to our officers—and 200 of the Maryland brigade captured. The brigade, falling back under the wing of the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery (now serving as infantry), that regiment stood its ground, and by rapid and deadly volleys repelled the enemy.

Here the triumph of the enemy ended. The assault on Fort Haskell, to the left of Fort Steadman, though determinedly made, was promptly repulsed. Companies G and H and six other companies belonging to the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery were, at the time of this attack, stationed in a redoubt to the right of Fort Steadman, and Companies L and M were stationed in Fort Haskell. The regiment,§ though surprised, fought bravely and grandly aided in repulsing the enemy, and also took a leading part in the counter-assault by which a portion of the Confederate outer works were captured. The Fourteenth Heavy Artillery further distinguished itself in the capture of and entry into Petersburg on the 2d of April. The regiment, still commanded by Colonel Marshall, was honorably discharged and mustered out Aug. 26, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

The citizens of Yates County in Companies G, H, L, and M, were as follows:

Company G.—Privates, James E. Almy,† Samuel Andrews, George H. Blakesley, Dewitt C. Bassett, Levi R. Bassett, John A. Bailey,† Lee Bookstaver, Robert Bell, George W. Carr, Daniel Dailey,* George Davis, James A. Dayton, Andrew J. Dunn, Llewellyn Dunn, George B. Dunn, William Fowler,† George N. Ford, Adelbert Haight, Michael Halloran, James Hunter, Mason Lang, Amos McGlaughlin, Michael Mahar,† John M. Mahan, Matthew Maddox, Charles L. Paris, Patrick Queenan, Benjamin Rhodes, George Reynolds, George F. Sprague, Charles Shuter, Eugene L. Smith, Martin Schiem, Seymour H. Shultz, Jeremiah E. Sprague,† (promoted to Sergeant, afterwards to Second Lieutenant,) Lee Thomas, John Tuell,* Oliver Wyman, Hazard Wheeler. Company H—Adelbert Dorman, James Peckins. Company L—Privates, Nathaniel S. Briggs,

§ The loss sustained by the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery in this action was nine officers and 265 enlisted men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. Major Charles H. Houghton, who was in command of the battalion at Fort Haskell, and through whose bravery the men were enabled to hold the fort until help arrived, was wounded and lost his leg. Sergeants Stanford J. Bigelow and Thomas Hunter, both of Yates County, were here killed.

*Killed. †Wounded.

Stanford J. Bigelow,* (promoted to Sergeant), Dewitt C. Bell, Patrick Barrett, Henry O. Briggs, Isaiah D. Brockway,‡ John S. Constantine, John Covert,† Henry Carey, Charles E. Downing, Andrew J. Dunn, John B. Dunn,‡ George Hunter,† Thomas Hunter,* (promoted to Sergeant), George A. Jennison, Darwin King, John Killcullen, Robert B. Lewis, George McDonald,* George D. Moore, John Moxcey, Jr., Melvin Perry, John C. St. John,‡ Gideon C. Spink, William D. Seamans,† Samuel O. Wheaton, John W. Woodruff,* Joseph Woolf. Company M—George Brennan, First Lieutenant (promoted afterward to Captain), William H. Gladding, Private (transferred to the Norfolk Post Band).

THE SIXTEENTH ARTILLERY (HEAVY.)

The Sixteenth Regiment, Artillery, New York, Colonel Joseph J. Morrison commanding, was organized in the year 1863 at New York City, and as rapidly as batteries were recruited and organized they were sent on to the South, locating at Yorktown and at Gloucester Point, Va. At the latter named place they went into winter quarters, remaining there until the spring of '64. At that time a portion of the regiment was sent to Williamsburg and Fort Magruder on the Peninsula above Yorktown, and another portion to Yorktown, the rest remaining at Gloucester Point.

In the latter part of the spring or early summer of the same year Companies A, B, C, F, G, and K, comprising a battalion under command of Major Frederick W. Prince, were ordered to Bermuda Hundred and served as infantry, and in this battalion Company (or Battery) G was commanded by Captain Morris F. Sheppard, of Yates County. When General Butler, in July, called for volunteers to commence the digging of the Dutch Gap Canal, these six companies responded to the call and were the first to engage in that work. Later they were attached to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Tenth Army Corps, under General Terry, in the trenches in front of Petersburg, and while there were for many weeks under continuous fire by day and night.

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died.

In October they marched across the Peninsula with Butler's army to Deep Bottom, and succeeded in reaching closer to Richmond than any other troops prior to this time. In fact they could distinctly hear the fire alarm bells, by which the residents called out the reserve. During this period they took part in a number of engagements, namely: West Point, Va., Dutch Gap Canal, Deep Bottom, Cox's Landing, James River, Petersburg Entrenchments, Signal Hill, Chapin's Farm, Laurel Hill,* Darbytown Road and Charles City Road, Fort Fisher, Cape Fear River Entrenchments, Fort Anderson, Wilmington, and Northeast Branch of Cape Fear River, N. C. They were especially selected by General Terry to accompany his expedition, which succeeded in the

*The New York *Sunday Mercury* of November 6, 1864, contained a letter from a member of the Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery relating the part taken by that regiment in this engagement that had recently occurred in front of Richmond. From this letter the following extract is taken: "Officers were endeavoring with threats and blows to rally the men, and finally succeeded in forming a line of battle, with the First Division of the Tenth Army Corps. The Second Brigade, called *par excellence* the fighting brigade, stood comparatively calm, awaiting the exultant Johnnys, who, after cautiously surveying the line, chose our regiments' position as the most salient point to attack, hoping we would give way, when the day would be their own, and our army forced back over the James or be annihilated. But they were mistaken. Our men never fired a gun till they approached within fifteen yards, when a rebel Captain, planting his colors in the ground, shouted, 'Now, you damned Yankees, there is our flag; we will fight for it.' These were his last words on this earth—a ball entering his eye sent him to settle accounts with his Maker. The blaze from the musketry was terrific. Not a man flinched. Major Frederick W. Prince cooly cheered his men; and, without his order, no wounded man was borne to the rear. When one dropped another immediately stepped into his place, and after three-quarters of an hour of as fierce fighting as old veterans declared they had ever witnessed, the Johnnys were glad to retire. The men were anxious to charge after the flag, but it was not permitted, as it was presumed the Rebs would not have displayed so much bravado if they were not well supported by artillery. Being in close line, individual bravery had no opportunity of exhibiting itself, but the conduct of Captains Green, Beach, and Sheppard, and Lieutenants Cook, Lawrence, Smart, Hall, and Foster deserves praise. Majors Prince and Pearce acquitted themselves very creditably, and the boys of the Sixteenth have shown themselves worthy of the good opinion always entertained of them by their Colonel, J. J. Morrison, and are entitled to his gratitude. General Terry complimented the regiment twice during the day. JACKSON."

capture of Fort Fisher, and the brigade of which they formed a part were the troops to which the Fort surrendered. General Terry expressed his appreciation of the part taken by this regiment by selecting Captain Sheppard, with a large detachment, to conduct the prisoners taken at Fort Fisher, Smithville, and other points in and about the Cape Fear River, to the North. Later, a portion of the regiment, with the rest of the troops under General Terry, captured Wilmington (February 22, 1865), and a large number of Union prisoners from Salisbury, Raleigh, and Columbia were at this time transferred into the Federal lines. After Wilmington and that part of the Carolinas had been practically abandoned by the Confederates, this regiment was detailed to positions of responsibility in and about the mouth of Cape Fear River. A portion, under Major Prince, was stationed at Fort Fisher, and two companies at Smithville, under Captain Sheppard, who was also Provost-Marshal for that part of the State, a position, at that time, of great responsibility. Later, in the summer of 1865, the several companies composing the regiment united near Alexandria, Va., and remained together until the latter part of August, when they were sent to Hart's Island and there mustered out.

The citizens of Yates County in Battery G were: Morris F. Sheppard, Captain; Putnam Demming, Orderly Sergeant; Privates, Cassius N. McFarren, Addison R. Shultz, Andrew E. Ten Broek.

CHAPTER X.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of Infantry.

AMONG the many regiments which, during the war, were furnished by the Empire State, the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York Volunteers is entitled to prominence for the bravery and patriotism that this command in several engagements displayed. The ten companies of infantry, composing the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, were raised in the following places: Company A, in Horseheads; Company B, in Elmira; Company C, in Hornellsville; Company D, in Dunkirk; Company E, in Buffalo; Company F, in Penn Yan; Company G, in Buffalo; Company H, in Elmira; Company I, in Newfield; and Company K, in Binghamton. The following were the field and staff officers of the regiment at the time of its organization on the 5th of April, 1864: Colonel, William M. Gregg; Lieutenant-Colonel, Franklin B. Doty; Major, J. Barnet Sloan; Adjutant, George W. Cook; Quartermaster, Nathaniel P. T. Finch; Surgeon, Joseph W. Robinson; Assistant-Surgeon, William C. Bailey; Chaplain, Edwin A. Taft.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, having been organized, was sent into the field by companies from the place of rendezvous at Elmira. Companies A, B, and C went on in April, 1864, and arrived in Baltimore on the 29th of that month. Companies A and C proceeded via New York City, and Company B by the Northern Central Railroad, the three companies meeting in Baltimore. From there they went to Washington and encamped on Arlington Heights, opposite the city. They were here joined about the 1st of May by Companies D and E. Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin B. Doty, also at this time reached the camp and assumed command. From Arlington, about the last of May, they proceeded to White House Landing on the Pamunky River, Va.

Company F, with Major J. Barnet Sloan, left Elmira on

the 1st of June, and joined the regiment at White House Landing. The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth remained here until June 10th, when it united with the Army of Potomac at Cold Harbor, while the battle of that name was going on. The regiment was attached to the First Brigade, Colonel Pierce, of the First Division, General Ledlie, of the Nine Corps, commanded by General Burnside. The position in front of Cold Harbor was evacuated as the army moved down the Peninsula, the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment being the last to leave the skirmish line. The James River was crossed at Wilson's Landing, and a forced march was made to the front of Petersburg, where the regiment arrived on the 16th. The Ninth Corps the same evening supported the Second Corps as it advanced on the Confederate position. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day the Ninth Corps assailed the enemy's works. In this assault the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth lost half its number in killed, wounded, and missing.* Major J. Barnet Sloan, of Yates County, while bravely leading his regiment in the charge, received a mortal wound. Captain Daniel Blatchford, of Company E, was also killed, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin B. Doty, Captains Robert T. Stewart, of Company B, and William Bird, Jr., of Company D, were wounded. Captain John Barton, of Company C, was promoted to be Major, July 14th, in place of Major Sloan, who died of his wound on the 18th of June.

It will be proper to here give some account of the young and gallant officer last named, who fell while in the service of his country. John Barnet Sloan was born in Penn Yan, January 17, 1839.† In 1861, while a resident of New York City, he enlisted for two years in the Thirty-first Regiment, N. Y. V., with the rank of First Lieutenant. When the

*As the regiment was going into the fight Corporal John H. Carley, of Company F, was mortally wounded by a shell. He was buried on the battle-field, and funeral services were observed for him in Penn Yan.

†He was married, September 24, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Bradley, a sister of Lieutenant David A. Bradley, of Company F, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment. Their children are Mary Barnet, the wife of Frank E. Wright, of Lewiston, Fergus County, Mont., and Martha E., wife of the Hon. John D. Waite, of Utica, Fergus County, Mont.

Thirty-first was ordered from an island in the harbor of New York to proceed to Washington, some violent characters connected with the regiment refused to go, and it was only by the energy of Lieutenant Sloan and considerable coercion that a mutiny was prevented when they were passing through the city of New York. By this simple occurrence was awakened in the minds of these desperadoes the most deadly hatred and revenge. Soon after their arrival in Washington one of them made a furious assault on the Lieutenant. He defended himself and thrust his sword through the body of the ruffian, who died instantly. The companions of the soldier thus justly killed were more than ever incensed, and two or three days later another of the insurgents rushed, with musket and bayonet, at Lieutenant Sloan, who, drawing a revolver, shot him dead. The Lieutenant immediately surrendered himself, and asked for an investigation. A court-martial was appointed, which, after a patient hearing of three days, acquitted him from all blame. General McClellan, to whom the verdict of the court had been submitted for approval, asked "to see the young lieutenant who had been tried." When Lieutenant Sloan presented himself General McClellan remarked, "Lieutenant, you are acquitted; you were born to be a soldier. I see that you have but one bar upon your shoulder; you are worthy to wear two." The Lieutenant shortly afterwards received, by order of the General, a Captain's commission. His comrades in the company in which he first enlisted, on learning that he was about to be assigned to the command of another company, petitioned that he might remain, and he became their Captain. Shortly after the siege of Yorktown Captain Sloan's company, with others, was sent out to reconnoitre, and became entirely surrounded by the enemy. After making a detour of about ten miles, and being all this while in the most imminent danger, Captain Sloan, with a number of his men, succeeded in reaching the Federal lines, but while approaching they were mistaken for Confederates, and a shell, which, fortunately, failed to explode, fell in their midst. At the battle of Gaines' Mill, Captain Sloan engaged in single combat with a Confederate cavalryman, whom he

shot through the head, but not until the trooper had severely wounded him in the foot. Although wounded he fought to the close of the day's conflict, and during the next two days in the battles of Savage Station and of Fair Oaks. His foot had now become swollen to such an extent that he could not walk. Our forces were in full retreat, and Captain Sloan was following after on one foot, as best he could, supporting himself by a stout stick cut from the White Oak swamp. The Confederates were in plain view, and he would have been taken prisoner had not the Lieutenant-Colonel noticed the peril he was in, and sent him his own horse, with directions to mount and repair to the hospital. Here Captain Sloan's wound first received medical attention. He was then furloughed, and, coming North, was appointed a recruiting officer, and for several months acted in that capacity. He afterward returned to his regiment, and was at the storming of the heights of Fredericksburg, where he was again wounded, this time by a minie ball in the leg. The Thirty-first Regiment was mustered out in May, 1863, and Captain Sloan, for meritorious service on the field of battle, received a commission as Major, bearing date and back pay from the previous month of January. Major Sloan, having rëenlisted, left Elmira on June 1, 1864, with Company F, of his regiment, the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth. After his departure for the front a large number of the prominent citizens of Yates County, wishing to express their high appreciation of Major Sloan's military and soldierly qualities, assembled on June 4th in front of the Benham House, in Penn Yan, to witness the presentation of an elegant sword, pistols, and belt, which had been contributed by them as a testimonial of the esteem and respect which they held towards the young and brave Major. Hon. Darius A. Ogden made the presentation speech, and, in behalf of Major Sloan, who was then absent on the field of duty, John D. Wolcott, Esq., the District Attorney of Yates County, responded and passed the beautiful implements of war into the hands of John Sloan, Esq., who was to forward them to his son. The following is the inscription on the sword:

Presented to Major John Barnet Sloan, June 4, 1864, as a testimonial of their appreciation of services rendered in defence of our imperiled country, and his energy in raising the 179th Reg't, N. Y. S. V., by

Hon. D. A. Ogden,	Col. H. C. Robbins,	S. C. Cleveland,
Wm. Watts,	F. Holmes,	C. Hewins,
J. S. Jillett,	N. R. Long,	L. O. Dunning,
Wm. T. Remer,	Geo. H. Lapham,	F. E. Smith,
	And Others.	

Gen. A. F. Whitaker,
Chairman.

Major Sloan received the published accounts of this meeting, but before he received the beautiful and appropriate gifts themselves he fell in battle, June 17th, as before stated. His remains were brought to Penn Yan, and there interred with due honors, the Rev. Frederick Starr, Jr., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, preaching the funeral discourse.* Post No. 93 of the Grand Army of the Republic at Penn Yan was named in honor of Major Sloan on its organization in 1869.

Company G joined the command July 29, 1864. The explosion of the mine under a portion of the Confederate entrenchments occurred the next morning. An assault was then made by the Ninth Corps, with the First Division taking the lead, and the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth lost in killed: Major Barton, Captain Allen T. Farwell of Company F, Captain James H. Day of Company G, and in wounded,

*The funeral of Major Sloan was held on the 27th inst. in the First Presbyterian Church, and was conducted by the following gentlemen, who constituted the committee of arrangements and also acted as pall-bearers: George R. Cornwell, Samuel Stewart Ellsworth, Henry C. Hermans, George N. Hicks, Farley Holmes, George H. Lapham, James D. Morgan, Jr., George F. Morgan, Ovid M. Reddy, Foster S. Roberts, John Shearman, Alexander F. Slaughter, Warren J. Stanton, and Theodore F. Wheeler. The funeral procession was arranged in fine order, and led by marshals mounted (Captain E. E. Root, Chief Marshal; Captains C. F. Rudgers and M. H. Lawrence, Jr., Aids.) The Penn Yan Cornet Band came next, playing mournful airs, and in charge of Frederick Poyneer. The hearse, containing the body, was gracefully shrouded with the American flag, and was drawn by four elegant white horses, closely followed by the war-horse of the deceased, fully caparisoned, and led by a groom on foot. The military and fire companies, with their regalia, added much to the occasion. The bells had hardly ceased tolling, when intelligence came to Penn Yan of the fall of another brave officer, Captain Morris Brown, Jr., of the 126th Regiment.

Lieutenant B. L. Sexton, of Company D. Fifty enlisted men belonging to the regiment were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth did constant fighting in the trenches until the 19th of August. During the whole time the men were exposed to the most hair-breadth escapes and harrassing dangers, but the regiment escaped with only a few wounded. On the above date it moved around to the Weldon Railroad, which had been taken by the Fifth Corps, and which would have been lost again, had it not been for the timely support of the Ninth Corps. The two corps, now united, attacked the Confederates, and forced them to retreat a considerable distance. In this advance the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment had only three officers and fifty-six men fit for duty, so greatly had both officers and men been exhausted by their duties in the trenches. The loss in the above engagement was small. On August 27th Albert A. Terrill, Captain of Company A, was made Major in place of Major Barton, killed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Doty, who had been wounded and absent in consequence for sixty days, rejoined his command August 23d. Companies H, I, and K reached the regiment at Park's Station in September. On the 30th of that month the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth took part in the engagement at Poplar Springs Church, in which Lieutenant James Booker, of Company K, was mortally wounded. The next engagement, in which the losses were very slight, occurred October 27th at Hatcher's Run. After this the regiment was generally in the trenches until April, 1865, occasionally changing from Fort Welch to Fort Davis. The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment, having now reached its maximum number, Colonel William M. Gregg, about the 1st of October, 1864, was mustered in and took command.

During the first part of December, at the time of the celebrated raid of the Fifth Corps to the Nottoway River, the Second Division, to which the regiment was attached, was sent out in pursuit, and to give support, if required. It performed a forced march of twenty miles and back within

twenty-four hours. On the night of April 1, 1865, the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment alone, by a splendid flank movement, assailed the whole picket line on its brigade front, capturing about four times its number, with only slight losses, and held its position until morning. It then took position on the front line for a general assault on the enemy's works, which were subsequently taken with an overwhelming victory that completely broke up the Confederate line of fortifications. Colonel Gregg, in this assault, received a scalp wound from the fragment of a shell, which rendered him senseless for some time and disabled him for one week from commanding. The lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Doty fell, shot through the lungs, and survived only two days. As an officer, a courteous gentleman, a valiant soldier, among the bravest of the brave, he had few equals. Captains Albert A. Pierson, of Company D, and Giles H. Holden, of Company F, and Lieutenants Samuel G. H. Musgrove, of Company E, and Stephen Compton, of Company A, were wounded, Captain Pierson severely, through the left leg, and the rest slightly.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth participated in the pursuit of Lee as far as Burkesville, and after his surrender it returned to City Point, from which place it went by transport to Alexandria, and near there encamped. It was mustered out at its place of encampment on June 8, 1865, by special order of the War Department. Going by way of Washington, the regiment proceeded to Elmira, which it reached on Sunday morning, the 11th. It was met at the depot by prominent citizens and the committee of arrangements and escorted to the William Street Hospital building, where a warm breakfast was served to the members of the command. After breakfast the veterans marched down toward the foot of Church Street, and encamped on a vacant lot on the south side, near the stone-ware factory. Here they remained until the 22d and 23d of June, when they received final pay and discharge.

Inscribed on the banners of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth are the names of noted battles in which the regiment took a most noble part, namely: "Petersburg, June 17 and

July 30, 1864; Weldon Railroad; Popular Springs Church; Hatcher's Run; and Petersburg, on April 1 and 2, 1865." On account of the great bravery evinced in capturing the enemy's picket line, and in the final assault before Petersburg, brevets were afterward conferred on several commissioned officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, among these being Colonel William M. Gregg, who was raised to the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant John T. Andrews, 2d, who was raised to the rank of Brevet-Captain.

The following is the roster of the regimental and line officers at the time of the mustering-out of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment: Officers—Colonel, William M. Gregg;† Lieutenant-Colonel, Albert A. Terrill; Major Giles H. Holden;† Adjutant, George W. Cook; Quartermaster, Nathaniel P. T. Finch; Surgeon, Joseph W. Robinson; Assistant-Surgeon, Phineas S. Rose; Chaplain, Edwin A. Taft.

Line Officers.—Company A—Captain, George D. Carpenter; First Lieutentant, James A. Farr; Second Lieutenant, Stephen Compton. Company B—Captain, Martin V. Doty; First Lieutenant, Edward Lounsbury. Company C—Captain, Levi Force; Second Lieutenant, Thomas C. Smith. Company D—Captain, Albert A. Pierson; First Lieutenant, John T. Andrews, 2d; Second Lieutenant, Henry Mapes. Company E—Captain, Samuel G. H. Musgrove; First Lieutenant, Charles Carr; Second Lieutenant, James Prevost. Company F—Captain, James Griswold; First Lieutenant, David A. Bradley; Second Lieutenant, Charles F. Hager. Company G—Captain, Henry J. Messing; Second Lieutenant, James Lewis. Company H—First Lieutenant, Fitz E. Culver; Second Lieutenant, Henry Spreese. Company I—Captain, Edwin C. Bowen; First Lieutenant, Charles Blackmar; Second Lieutenant, Oscar Jennings. Company K—Captain, Moses M. VanBenscotten; First Lieutenant, Robert Hooper; Second Lieutenant, William C. Foster.

Muster-in roll of Company F, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment:

Company F.—Allen T. Farwell,* Captain; David A. Brad-

*Killed †Wounded.

ley, First Lieutenant; Giles H. Holden,† Second Lieutenant; William L. Norton,† Orderly Sergeant; John W. Durham,† Newton B. Spencer, Edward S. Dunn,† Sergeants; William B. Larzelere, John H. Carley,* George W. Heck, Albert Bennett,† Norton B. Sage, Carmi Loveless, Corporals; Privates, James H. Brown,* Eleazer Baldwin, Jr., Amos J. Bonney,§ Daniel R. Bacon,† Josiah C. Baker,† Charles Baker, John Banks, Orlando V. Crans, William T. Clark,‡ Julius F. Cotton, Francis M. Campfield, Festus Demorest, Tuthill Dense, James Decker,† Thomas Dannaby, John Day, Karl Frederick, Richard Fitzgerald, Daniel Guinea, Abram O. Gray, George W. Green,† Andrew Hurd, Samuel B. Hyatt, Martin Hope, John Hall, Frederick Harris, James A. James,§ David Kennedy, John Kelly, Edwin Knapp, John Kennedy, Lewis R. Little, William Lounsbury, Charles Lounsbury, James B. Luce, Andrew McConnell, Michael McCarty, John Martin, John McCann, Barnum J. Northrup,* Ezra M. Northrup, Charles C. Owen,† John Oakley, John Post, John Phalen, John Patterson, John B. Patrick, Ransom O. Remer, Daniel P. Rigby, Charles E. Releyea, George M. Releyea, John Riley, Timothy Shaw, Henry C. Schofield, David Shearman, Aaron R. Shearman,* William Stephens, Harrison Sprague, Patrick Stapleton, Wilbert Simmons, Michael Shanahan, James Story, Robert Thompson, George Wilson, Robert P. Walker, Daniel Weldon, George Williams, Abel Webb, Martin Wilkin, George White,* Frederick F. Windnagle,* George W. West.

---

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died. §Deserted.

CHAPTER XI.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiments Infantry—Grand Review at Washington at the end of the War.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

THE One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment of Infantry commanded at first by Colonel James R. Chamberlain, was organized at Rochester in the autumn of 1864. Company C, of this regiment, recruited principally in Yates County, was, on the 7th of October, mustered into the service of the United States for one year. Recruits from this county were also in Companies B, D, E, F, G, and H. The regiment on the 13th left the place of rendezvous for the front and, under command at that time of Major Christopher C. Davison, became part of the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Fifth Corps, commanded by General Warren.

The One Hundred and Eighty-eighth rendered valuable service during the latter part of General Grant's Virginia Campaign. The first engagement in which the regiment took part was at Hatcher's Run (Oct. 27, 1864). It then accompanied the expedition which was sent out to destroy the Weldon Railroad. The expedition moved down the railroad as far as the Meherrin, the Confederates that were encountered on the way being driven to Hicksford near the southern boundary of Virginia, while the road was effectually destroyed to that point some twenty miles (Dec. 7th to 15th). Hicksford had been fortified, and was strongly held by the enemy, while our troops, having started with but four days' rations, were constrained to hasten their return. No considerable loss was suffered, nor (otherwise than in destroying the railroad) inflicted.* On the 6th of February. 1865, the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth participated in a second engagement at Hatcher's Run, which resulted in the permanent extension of the Union left to this position.

*"The American Conflict," Vol. 2.

The grand general advance of the army on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg began March 26th. On that day the regiment distinguished itself in the attack on Fort Meigs, and on the 29th in the charge made on the "sawdust fort"* on the Lewis farm. The next day Warren's Corps was sharply assailed on the Boynton Plank Road, and the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth here nobly supported a battery against a charge of the Confederates, and on the 30th aided in completely repulsing the enemy in an engagement at Gravelly Run. In the mean time Sheridan had pushed forward a part of his cavalry to Five Forks, and Warren was ordered by Grant to the support of Sheridan, and to act under his orders.

The battle of Five Forks, on the 1st and 2d of April, resulted in a complete and decisive victory which the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment aided grandly in achieving. For some unexplained cause, right in the moment of victory, while Warren was in the front with his shouting troops, Sheridan removed him from the command of the corps and put Griffin in his place.† The entire right of the Confederate position was broken up, and the enemy driven in full retreat toward Dansville. A vigorous pursuit was kept up by the Union Army, and at Deep Creek a considerable force of infantry was encountered (April 3d), and ultimately driven by the Fifth Corps. On the morning of the 7th Grant dispatched a note to Lee, asking for the surrender of that part of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee replied by asking what terms Grant had to offer on condition of its surrender. After some further correspondence the two great commanders met in the dwelling of W. McLean, at Appomattox Court House where the arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate Army were completed.‡

*The "sawdust fort" was so called from having been erected on the site of a sawmill, where a considerable amount of sawdust yet remained.

† Headley's History of the Great Rebellion. Vol. 2.

‡ It is an interesting circumstance that the articles of surrender were drawn up by a Seneca Indian, General Ely S. Parker, who was a lineal descendant of Red Jacket. A Yates County Soldier formed one of the troop that captured Jefferson Davis in Georgia four weeks later. This soldier was Captain Henry Albert Potter, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry.

After the surrender of Lee the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment marched to Washington and was mustered out at its place of encampment near that city, July 1st, 1865. The field officers of the regiment at the time of the muster-out were as follows: Colonel, John E. McMahon; Lieutenant Colonel, Isaac Doolittle; Major, Christopher C. Davison; Surgeon, Sprague Paine; First Assistant Surgeon, S. D. Spencer; Second Assistant Surgeon, Charles E. Hill; Chaplain, Wayne Spicer; Adjutant, Orville Curtis; Quartermaster, D. C. Fletcher; Hospital Steward, John E. Wilson.

Muster-in roll of Company C, with Yates County recruits in Companies B, D, E, F, G, and H:

Company B.—Edward F. Jones, First Lieutenant; Privates, Judson C. Albright,† Thomas V. Brown, Evelyn Crego, Charles Donelly, Wellington Graham, Charles W. Heverly, Joseph R. Potter, Clark Reynolds, Serellow Travis, Samuel Van Dyke, William Walker.

Company C.—Harvey G. Denniston, Captain; Dennis W. Crowley, First Lieutenant; Joseph H. Wernett, Second Lieutenant; Almond C. Walters, Jesse L. Wheeler, Edward F. Porter, John M. Miller, A. Jackson Terry,† Sergeants; George H. Waldo, Clark B. Wheeler, Charles F. Grenall, George O. Parker, Charles Beeman, Adelbert Genung, Ethan A. Gustin, William P. Lane, Corporals; Privates, Charles Alexander, George N. Ball,* Byron Brockway, Edwin Brown,† William Burke, Henry R. Bardeen, Rice Barker, John S. Bailey, Chauncey Bacon, John M. Bennett, Burton Barnes, Thomas Boyington,† Amos Cook,* Charles D. Campbell, Albert Comstock, Calvin Comstock, David Camfield, Johnson Coon,† Aaron J. Denniston, Hiram Ellis,† John Everett, Danford Ellsworth,† Theodore D. Gillett, Henry C. Green, Seth P. Gustin, Nelson Hunt,† Byron Hayes, Hiram Howland, Matthew Kennedy, David Kennedy, William S. Kellogg, John C. Lewis, Orrin J. Lewis, Charles T. Lewis, William G. Tears,‡ Daniel Lenox, Edward P. Lenox, Philip Lawley, John Leffler, Chappel Lito,* Smith McLoud, Willlam Mehan,* (promoted to Sergeant-Major, and afterward to Second Lieutenant), Delos

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died.

Neff, Eli S. Osborne,† George O. Parker, Theodore Putnam, William G. Price, Timothy Parsons, David J. Parsons, David W. Parker, Michael Scott, Milton Stryker, Peter J. Strant,† David Q. Stevens, Ira Smith,‡ Jacob D. Smith, Benjamin Stowe,* Niram B. Squires, Horace Stoddard, Alonzo Sluyter, Ezra Strope, Adam Shill, Civilian Travis, Zephaniah Travis, Francis F. Wales, Edmund F. Waldo, John J. Watkins, Maurice Wilcox, Chauncey W. Wheeler.

Company D.—Privates, John W. Brayman, Robert B. Brayman, William Brown, Samuel C. Kerrick.

Company E.—Privates, Zenas G. Bullock, Isaac C. Bailey, Newton Colegrove, Ebenezer B. Clark, Andrew A. Granger, William F. Harkness, Henry Pitt, Charles H. Spencer.

Company F.—Privates Albert Van Dusen, Norman Wyant.

Company G.—Privates, James Burley, Percival A. Conklin, Cornelius Demorest, Charles S. Dailey, Alexander Eastman, William W. French, Mark Hazen, Decatur Hedges, William W. Hoyt, William F. Kelsey, Uzal Marlatt, Philip McGinnis, David S. Miller, Philip Packhard, Reuben Rockwell, Daniel Rockwell, John H. Simmons, James Soles, John T. Smith, Ira M. Smith, Robert Shedden, Luther Smith, Joseph Scott, Elijah Scott, John Scott, Ezra Tyler, Ozro Thomas Towner, William Wolverton, George Wooden, Horace H. Watrous.

Company H.—John Eckler, private.

Company K.—Danford Ellsworth, private.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT,

Colonel Joseph W. Corning (formerly of the Thirty-third New York Volunteers) received authority, Jan. 27, 1865, to recruit a regiment of infantry, to be known as the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers. In this regiment Company D, otherwise known as the Ninth Independent Company, was raised in Yates County, and was mustered at Elmira into the United States service for two years, April 16, 1865. By reason of the cessation of hostilities the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment was not called

*Killed. †Wounded. ‡Died.

into active service, and the several companies composing the command were mustered out and honorably discharged at Elmira May 3 and 10, 1865. Seven enlisted men belonging to the regiment died during its stay in that city.

Muster-in roll of Company D, of the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment:

Richard B. Mahar, Captain; Charles Stark, First Lieutenant; Theodore G. Ross, Second Lieutenant; Delos C. Hubbard, Orderly Sergeant; Privates, Henry J. Ackley, Henry M. Ashby, George W. Austin, George S. Ackley, James A. Briggs, Hugh Bulger, George H. Beamish, Charles Britton, John F. Beebe, Coradon H. Beebe, Abram Brown, Eli Barrett, John W. Booth, John Baker, Wolcott Cole, Lewis Clark, Lester Crandall, Edward Courtney, Edwin L. Corey, Thomas Creed, Jerome H. Carey, Edgar D. Carey, George A. Durham, Dwight W. Dickinson, George Davis, Charles A. Darrow, Roderick Dingham, Timothy Driscoll, Leonard E. Durfur, Lucas Enos, David H. Fitzwater, Elijah Fowler, Patrick Gill, Mordecai Goodwin, Moses R. Gage, William A. Gray, Mortimer Hotchkiss, Daniel Houghtailing, Lewis Halstead, Jabez F. Hobart, Joseph Ham, Thomas Harlan, Thomas Hackett, John Homer, William H. Hand, George Hennery, John Hall, James Houghtailing, Henry Jero, Lyman P. Johnson, Frank M. Lacy, Josiah B. Lyon, John Lenhart, Michael McAlpine, William Mitchell, John H. Parsons, Orrin W. Place, Whitfield H. Peck, Wallace Palmateer, John H. Ryall, John R. Southerby, Joseph Steele, James Steele, Albert W. Small, Philip Slater, Richard Sutfin, Edward W. Salsbury, Simeon Spink, Thomas Tunney, John Theis, Henry Tomyon, Smith Tupper, David O. Tears, Charles G. Watkins, Cornelius Webber, John P. Williams, Charles Wright, Bertram A. Whitmore, Samuel C. Wales.

Company B.—George W. Randall, private.

Company C.—George B. Barden, Corporal.

Company E.—Samuel C. Moxcey, Corporal; Cornelius Plaisted, private.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

As a fitting close to this long and terrible struggle which the country had passed through, a grand review of the two

armies of Grant and Sherman took place in the National Capital on the 23d and 24th of May, in the presence of the President and his Cabinet and foreign ministers. New York has the honor of having furnished more troops for the war than any other State, and her sons were well represented in this magnificent parade. Among these were a large number from Yates County, who had served in different organizations in both armies, and in the former (which should be properly called the ever-renowned Army of the Potomac) were notably those belonging to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth,* the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth, the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth, and to other regiments of infantry, besides artillery and cavalry. As the bronzed and proud veterans marched up Pennsylvania Avenue, the heavens resounded with the acclamations of the multitude, and the air was filled with the bouquets of flowers that were rained on the noble leaders. The Duke of Wellington said, when 50,000 troops were reviewed in the Champs Elysées, after the occupation of Paris by the Allies, that it was "a sight but once seen in a life time," but here nearly two hundred thousand marched, in an apparently endless stream, past the Presidential mansion, not conscripts forced into the ranks, but citizens who had voluntarily taken up arms to defend not a monarch's rights, but their own.

Yet, sublime as was this spectacle, it sank into insignificance before the grandeur of the one presented a few days after, when this army, strong enough to conquer a hemisphere, melted suddenly away into the mass of the people and was seen no more. Its deeds of renown had filled the civilized world, and European statesmen looked on and wondered what disposition could be made of it, and where it would choose to go, or what it would do. It was one of the grandest armies that ever bore on its bayonet points the destinies of a king or a nation—a consolidation and embodiment of power seldom witnessed; and yet, while the gaze of the world was fixed upon it, it disappeared like a vision, and when one looked for it he saw only peaceful citizens

*The 126th Regiment, when it participated in the Grand Review, had but 67 men in its ranks. The 50th Engineers were given, as a special place of honor, the right of the line.

engaged in their usual occupations. The Major-General, whose martial achievements had been repeated in almost every language under the sun, was seen among his papers in his old law office, which he had left at the call of his country; the brave Colonel, who had led many a gallant charge, was in his counting house, acting as though he had been absent only a few days on business, while the veterans of the rank and file, whose battle shout had rung over scores of bloody fields, could only be found by name, as one bent over his saw and plane, and another swung his scythe in the harvest field or plied his humble toil along the streets. It was a marvellous sight—the grandest the world ever saw. It had been the people's war—the people had carried it on, and having finished their own work, quietly laid aside the instruments with which they had accomplished it and again took up those of peaceful industry. Never did a government on earth exhibit such stability and assert its superiority over all other forms as did this republican government of ours in the way its armies disappeared when the struggle was over.*

Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New York, issued a congratulatory address to the returned veterans of his State on the 5th of June. The sentiments therein contained found an echo in the heart of every patriotic citizen. The people of Yates County, especially, were in unison with Governor Fenton in affectionate regard for their kinsmen who had "borne the battle," and their real feelings can be best expressed in the words of the closing paragraph of the Governor's address: "We will treasure your legends, your brave exploits, and the glorified memory of your dead comrades in records more impressive than the monuments of the past, and enduring as the liberties you have secured. The people will regard, with jealous pride, your welfare and honor, not forgetting the widow, the fatherless, and those who were dependent upon the fallen hero. The fame and glory you have won for the State and Nation shall be transmitted to our children as a most precious legacy, lovingly to be cherished and reverently to be preserved."

* Headley's History of the Great Rebellion, Vol. 2.

CHAPTER XII.

Citizens of Yates County in Other Commands—Colored Soldiers—The Confederate Service—The United States Navy.

CITIZENS OF YATES COUNTY IN OTHER COMMANDS.

IN writing the Military History of Yates County thus far, mention has been made of those of our soldiers who served in the various regiments in which this county was to any extent represented. There were, however, soldiers in other commands, who, in a certain sense, belong to our county, and whose names might be given.* To give a complete list would not be possible, inasmuch as some of these were born in Yates County, and enlisted from another county or from a distant State, and others now residing within our county's borders have become residents since the close of the war. The names of certain ones belonging to this class, which have come to the knowledge of the writer, are given as follows:

Valentine Allen, private, Co. E, 11th Pa. Cav.; Albert Amidon, private, Co. G, 8th N. Y. Inf.; Wesley P. Andrews, Captain, Co. I, 42d Ill. Inf.; Charles P. Babcock, Colonel, — Mich. Cav.; Sherwood S. Ball, musician, 19th N. Y. V.; William Bellis, Sergeant, Co. B, 5th Mich. Inf., and Cap-

*In connection with this chapter may be mentioned certain persons by whom, in a military sense, Yates County has been represented. The West Point cadets from our county have been: Walter Stevens, who graduated in 1845. He served in after years in the Confederate army and in Mexico, and is probably not now living. Henry C. Danes, who graduated in 1867, and is now stationed at Key West Barracks, Key West, Fla., with the rank of Captain in the 3d U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery I. Ralph W. Hoyt, who graduated in 1872, and is now stationed at Fort Apache, Ariz., with the rank of Captain of Co. F, 11th Reg't, U. S. Infantry. John Conklin, Jr., who graduated in 1884, and is now stationed at Fort Riley, Kan., with the rank of First Lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Artillery. Samuel Stewart Ellsworth, Esq., of Penn Yan, served in 1875 and 1876 as Quartermaster General of the State of New York on the staff of Governor Samuel J. Tilden, from which position he acquired the title of General, by which he was commonly known.

tain, Co. B, 30th Mich. Inf.: William D. Benedict, private, Co. D, 15th N. Y. Cav.; David S. Blauvelt, Corporal, Co. E, 86th N. Y. Inf. (Steuben Rangers); Sweet Brayton, Corporal, Co. K, 107th N. Y. Inf.; Samuel B. Briggs, farrier, 2d Mich. Cav.; Robert P. Bush, Captain, Co. E, 185th N. Y. Inf., Major, 185th Inf.; Elliott N. Bush,* Captain, Co. G, 95th Ill. Inf.; Henry M. Bush, Lieutenant, Co. G, 95th Ill. Inf.; Ira Chubb, private, Co. D, 161st N. Y. Inf.; Edwin E. Cleveland, private, Co. K, 136th N. Y. Inf.; George C. Coleman,* private, Co. A, 161st N. Y. Inf.; Elliott Cornelius, private, Co. M, 4th Pro. Cav.; Andrew J. Criss, private, Co. B, 122d N. Y. Inf.; Bradford Cronk, private, Co. H, 86th N. Y. Inf.; Charles B. Curtis, Captain, Co. A, 57th N. Y. Inf.; Stephen B. Dunton, private, Co. D, 1st Pa. Rifles; Joseph Eveland, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Inf.; Benjamin Fullagar, private, Co. A, 3d Wis. Cav., and Captain, Co. K, 3d Wis. Cav.; Robert H. Graham, Major, 8th Kansas Inf.; George M. Griswold, private, Co. G, 10th N. Y. Cav.; Charles O. Harrington, color-bearer, 3th Wis. Inf.; John Q. Heck, Corporal, Co. C, 166th Ohio National Guard; Henry Augustus Hicks, Lieutenant, 9th Wis. Battery; Foster A. Hixson, paymaster (with the rank of Major); Andrew B. Horton, private, Co. C, 22d Mich. Vols.; William W. Hull, private, Co. D, 120th N. Y. V.; William Hunter,* private, Co. G, 10th N. Y. Cav.; Daniel B. Hurley, Corporal, Co. A, 141st N. Y. Inf.; Robert G. Ingersoll, Colonel, 11th Ill. Cav.; Edward Kendall, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. Inf., and Sergeant-Major, 107th N. Y. Inf.; Coates Kinney, Paymaster (with the rank of Major); William Kreutzer, Colonel, 98th N. Y. Inf.: George Lee, Colonel, — Mich. Inf., and Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of General Sheridan; A. Oliver Lewis,* Sergeant-Major, 15th Mich. Inf.; Wilson A. Lewis,† private, Co. B, 20th Mich. Inf.; Eli Long, Colonel, 4th Ohio Cav., and Brigadier-General U. S. Army (retired list); John S. McFarlane, Sergeant, Co. C, 144th N. Y. Inf.; Robert McGilliard, private, Co. A, 124th Ill. Vols.; Samuel H. Myers, private, Co. A, 19th Ill. Inf.; Hezekiah Newland, private, Co. H, 111th N. Y. Inf., and private, Co. E, 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery;

* Killed. † Died.

John M. Oliver, Lieutenant, Co. A, 4th Mich. Inf., Captain Co. A, 4th Mich. Inf., Colonel, 15th Mich. Inf., Brigadier-General, 3d Brigade, 2d Divison, 15th Army Corps, Major General U. S. Army; George T. Orr, private, Co. G, 54th N. Y. Inf.; Walter L. Orr, private, Co. B, 128th N. Y. Inf.; Erastus N. Owen, Adjutant, 20th Ohio, and Colonel, 5th U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy); Henry Albert Potter, Captain, Co. A, 4th Mich. Cav., Brevet-Major, 4th Mich. Cav.; Abel Rarick, private, Co. A, 161st N. Y. Inf.; Rila Razey, private, Co. G, 189th N. Y. Inf.; Jere S. Reed, private, Co. C, 105th N. Y. Inf., and Lieutenant, Co. A, 94th N. Y. Inf.; John Sanderson, private, Co. F, 161st N. Y. Inf., and Sergeant-Major, 161st N. Y. Inf.; Reuben A. Scofield, private, Co. C, 21st N. Y. Inf., and First Lieutenant, Co. H, 4th U. S. Colored Troops, and Brevet Major U. S. Vols.; Martin V. Scutt, private, Co. H, 68th N. Y. Inf., and private, Co. F, 161st N. Y. Inf.; J. Dorman Steele, Captain, Co. K, 81st N. Y. Inf.; George B. Stewart, Sergeant, Co. F, 205th Pa. Vols.; Harlan P. Sturdevant, private, Co. E, 101st N. Y. Inf., and private, Co. K, 40th N. Y. Inf.; George W. Thornton, private, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Inf.; George Titus, Lieutenant, Co. K, 5th Conn. Vols.; Leroy Tobey, private, Co. G, 26th N. Y. Inf.; Homer M. Townsend, musician, 89th N. Y. Inf.; George B. Tyler,* Lieutenant, 3d Mich. Battery; Joseph LeVanBender, Lieutenant, Co. B, 52d Pa. Vols., and Lieutenant, Co. D, 168th Pa. Vols.; Jesse R. Welch, private, Co. D, 24 Mich. Vols.; Samuel M. Whitbeck, private, Co. H, 18th N. Y. Vols., and private, Co. M, 6th N. Y. Cav., Sergeant, 2d Pro. Reg't, N. Y. Mounted Rifles; William H. Whitfield, private, Co. G, 149th N. Y. Inf.; J. Augustus Winans,† private, Co. A, 18th Wis. Inf.; Erastus B. Wolcott, Surgeon-General, State of Wisconsin.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Among the residents of Yates County, who served in the war, were the following colored soldiers:

Company A, 26th New York Infantry.—Privates, Sidney Babcock, Stephen John Beames, John Butler, William Johnson, Amos Riggs, George Steadman, Samuel Steadman.

* Killed. † Died.

Henry Hamilton, private, Company E, 54th Massachusetts Infantry; Nelson Jones, private, Company K, 20th New York Infantry; William Maxfield, private, Company I, 6th United States Colored Troops; Frank Suzey, private, Company K, 14th Rhode Island Infantry; Thomas Jefferson Van Houter, private, Company E, 14th Rhode Island Infantry; Henry Hale, wagoner.

THE CONFEDERATE SERVICE.

Several persons who were born in Yates County, and others who became residents since the war, were, either by inclination or force of circumstances, in the Confederate service. Those of our citizens, who were on the Confederate side, were as follows:

David E. Dewey, (conscripted into the Confederate service, but afterwards served in the Union army.) James A. Henderson, (performed railroad service under military authority.) Stanley M. Warner Nevins, (taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, while serving in the Confederate army.) Hopestill R. Phillips, Lieutenant, Company K, Tenth Virginia Cavalry, (captured at Gettysburg by the Union forces, and held on Johnson's Island till the close of the war.) Walter Stevens (educated at West Point, served in the Confederate army through the war, and, after the war, served for a time in Mexico on the staff of the Emperor Maximilian.) Walter Wolcott, Jr., Lieutenant, Company A, Vicksburg Volunteer Southrons, (killed at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.*)

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Yates County, though remote from the seaboard, was represented to some extent in the United States Navy. The

*Walter Wolcott, Jr., the third son of Dr. Wolcott, was born in Starkey in 1827. He was educated at the common schools and at Starkey Seminary, and was afterwards a book-keeper in Rochester, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo., and a merchant at Rodney and at Vicksburg, Miss. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the rebel army, and held the rank of Lieutenant in the "Vicksburg Volunteer Southrons." In Longstreet's terrible charge at Gettysburg he was slain. All accounts describe him as a brave man, leading his men with undaunted courage on that bloody field. He was remarkable as a mathematical student, and as an accomplished violin player.—*Cleveland's History of Yates County, Vol. 2.*

following persons, belonging to this county, served in the navy during the late war: Charles Asa Babcock, Lieutenant, afterward promoted to Captain and then to Commander of the U. S. Ironclad Canonicus; Russell H. Carr, U. S. Steamship Connecticut; Thomas M. Dunham, U. S. S. North Carolina; Delos C. Hubbard, paymaster steward, U. S. S. Savannah; George Madden, marine service; Martin Mann, North Atlantic Squadron; Henry H. McIntyre, U. S. S. Salona, Southern Blockade Squadron; Albert R. Rice, Surgeon; D. Clinton Robinson, U. S. Steamship Rhode Island, also in the South Atlantic Squadron; Alvin R. Stone, U. S. S. Gertrude, West Gulf Squadron.

Since the war Yates County has been represented in the Navy as follows: Jerome B. House, who entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1864. Graduated in 1868. Promoted to the rank of Ensign in 1869. Promoted to the rank of Master in 1870. Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1873. Died January 9, 1881. George K. Powell, who was attached to the U. S. War Steamer Wateree, and was at the earthquake at Arica, Peru, in 1868. Frank H. Schofield, who entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., in 1886. Graduated in 1891. Now attached to the U. S. Man-of-war Marblehead, of the White Squadron.

CHAPTER XIII.

Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Yates County—J. Barnet Sloan Post, No. 93, at Penn Yan—Decoration Day Observances at Penn Yan in 1869 and 1870—Memorial Volume Presentation—William H. Long Post, No. 486, at Penn Yan—Edwin and Foster P. Cook Post, No. 71, at Dundee—Hays Post, No. 115, at Potter—Scott Post, No. 319, at Rushville—The Woman's Relief Corps—The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SLOAN POST AT PENN YAN.

ON the evening of April 22, 1869, Commander G. Fred Potter, of Post Baldwin, No. 6, of Elmira, having been specially detailed from Headquarters, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, reported for duty at Penn Yan, with his assistants, Comrades D. G. Beckwith and W. H. Davis, of the same post, and proceeded to organize Post No. 93 at this place. The following constituted the charter members: Martin S. Hicks, Ab. W. Shearman, Jere S. Reed, George Titus, S. Harvey Ackley, Hanford Struble, Truman N. Burrill, J. Loren Robbins, Cassius N. McFarren, and Josiah C. Baker. The first officers were as follows: Martin S. Hicks, Commander; Ab. W. Shearman, Senior Vice Commander; Jere S. Reed, Junior Vice Commander; Charles B. Turner, Adjutant; Hanford Struble, Chaplain; S. Harvey Ackley, Quartermaster; Truman N. Burrill, Officer of the Day; J. Loren Robbins, Officer of the Guard. At the time of organization, Post No. 93 was named in honor of Major J. Barnet Sloan, of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, who was mortally wounded in front of Petersburg, June 17, 1864.

Decoration Day was first observed in Penn Yan on the 29th of May of the same year. At three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the people having assembled in the Penn Yan Cemetery, a procession was formed at the cemetery entrance, and conducted by Major John Cooley, as Marshal, and Majors Truman N. Burrill and George W. Waddell and Captains George Brennan and Morris F. Sheppard, as Assistants. The procession was formed in the following order:

Marshal and Aids.
Frank J. Gifford's Band of Music.
The Clergy.
Soldiers' Committee,* Representing Ten Different Regiments.
Decorating Committee of Twelve Young Ladies, Preceded by Major Hanford Struble, as President of the Day, and by the Orator and Poet of the Occasion.
Ladies' Committee of Arrangements.†
Penn Yan Amateur Glee Club.
Soldiers of the Late War.
Citizens Generally.

The procession passed over the grounds, visiting each soldier's grave, which was decorated with flowers, as the name, rank, and regiment of the deceased soldier was announced by the President of the Day. When this memorial service was concluded the exercises began by a prayer by the Rev. N. Judson Clark, followed by singing by the Amateur Glee Club of the "Decoration Hymn." An introductory address was then delivered by Major Hanford Struble, after which came the regular address by Major Robert P. Bush. A Memorial Poem,‡ which was prepared by the reader for the

*The Soldiers' Committee on this first Decoration Day ceremony comprised the following veterans: John T. Andrews, 2d, David A. Bradley, George Brennan, Truman N. Burrill, Robert P. Bush, John Cooley, Martin S. Hicks, H. Augustus Hicks, Charles Kelly, Richard B. Mahar, J. Loren Robbins, Morris F. Sheppard, Newton B. Spencer, Hanford Struble, George W. Waddell.

†The Ladies' Committee of Arrangements that year were as follows: Mrs. Janet Lee Fish, Mrs. Jane O. Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Long, Mrs. Judith Ogden, and Mrs. Caroline M. Stark.

‡The last two verses of the Memorial Poem read on this occasion are here re-produced:

All of our patriotic dead
Lie not among these mounds,
For many sleep within the soil
Of distant battle-grounds.
In conflicts desperate and hot
Some comrades fell and died,
And strangers gave rude burial
The rebel foe beside.
FARWELL and BROWN, BELL, WOLCOTT, BEACH,
And others sleep to-day
Where Southward, armed battalions fought,
In fierce and bloody fray.

But Memory reaches out to them,
As unto others here,
Guarding their fame with solemn trust,
And holds them ever dear.

occasion, was then read by Newton B. Spencer. After the reading of the poem, the patriotic anthem, "America," sung by the Amateur Glee Club, and the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. David Magie, closed the exercises of the day.

On the 30th of May of the following year (1870) Decoration Day was observed more directly under the auspices of the Post. The members met at 2 p. m. at the Post Room, and marched to the front of Bush's Hall, on Main Street, where a line of march was formed, under the direction of Charles C. Hicks, as Marshal, in the following order:

Martial Band.
Choir.
Delegation of Knights Templar.
Clergy.
Speakers and Poet.
Ladies' Committee of Arrangements.
Decorative Committee.
Floral Committee.
Post Sloan and Soldiers.
Good Templars.
Citizens.

The procession marched to the Penn Yan Cemetery, where the graves of the deceased soldiers who were at that time interred in this cemetery were decorated by the Floral Committee. At each grave a short sketch of the life of the soldier there buried was given by the Commander of the Post. The names of the soldiers whose graves were then decorated were as follows: George E. Brazee, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; Damon Lay, Co. I, 33d N. Y. Inf.; Lyman Gray, Co. F, 148th N. Y. Inf.; Augustus F. Murdock, Co. I, 33d N. Y. Inf.; Willis E. Pierce, Co. I, 148th N. Y. Inf.; John A. Holmes, Co. I, 33d N. Y. Inf.; Stanford J. Bigelow, Co. L, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; William T. Clark, Co. B,

---

In all our annals glorified
  Illustriously bright,
Their laurel wreaths shall never fade
  In blank Oblivion's night;
But while Our Banner's Stars remain
  The symbols of our power,
The fruitage of their daring deeds
  Will richer grow each hour.
In future storm or while our peace
  Glows golden as the sun,
As sacred as "The Heart of Bruce,"
  We'll keep what we have won.

179th N. Y. Inf.: Lieutenant A. Oliver Lewis, 15th Mich. Inf.. Sergeant William Riker, Co. I, 33d N. Y. Inf.; Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Lee, United States Army; Sergeant H. M. Dunbar, Co. I, 148th N. Y. Inf.; William F. Pierce, Co. I, 33d N. Y. Inf.; Sergeant Thomas Hunter, Co. L, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; J. Henry Olmstead, Co. A, 22d N. Y. Cav.; John B. Ingles, Co. G, 85th N. Y. Inf.; Colonel J. Smith Brown, 126th N. Y. Inf.; Major J. Barnet Sloan, 179th N. Y. Inf.; John Alcooke, the Soldiers' Friend; Captain Samuel Wilson, 39th United States Colored Troops; John Moxcey, Jr., Co. L, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. A general decoration was also given in honor of all dead soldiers belonging to the county who are elsewhere buried.

After the strewing of the graves with flowers, the other ceremonies were proceded with in the following order:

Formation of Procession in a Square.
Prayer by the Rev. Thomas B. Hudson.
Singing by the Choir (Messrs. Henry L. Joy, Richard Bryan, George W. Waddell, and Edward H. Hopkins, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tims, Mrs. Sabra Hewson, Mrs. Ophelia Shearman, Mrs. Mary A. Robbins, Mrs. Julia Burrill, and Miss Franc Bridgman.)
Address to the Soldiers by Major Hanford Struble.
Reading of Poem for Decoration Day by the Rev. James E. Latimer.
Oration by Captain John T. Andrews, 2d.
Singing of Doxology by the Choir.
Benediction by the Rev. Thomas B. Hudson.

At the close of these ceremonies the procession re-formed and marched to the Catholic Cemetery, in the east part of the village, where the graves of two more fallen heroes were decorated as follows: John Tuell, Co. G, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; William Welcher, Co. I, 148th N. Y. Inf. After singing by the choir, the procession returned to Main Street and disbanded at the place of formation.

J. Barnet Sloan Post No. 93 has been, from the time of organization, one of the strongest orders having an abiding place at the county-seat. During its existence the total muster-roll has shown 265 members, the present number being 109. In September, 1892, when the National Encampment was held in Washington, the Post attended in a body and took part in the grand parade of veterans, which passed over the same course taken by the armies of Grant

and Sherman in the grand review of 1865. The headquarters of the Post is in Amity Hall in the Bush–Lown Block, where the Post meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The present officers are these: Charles H. Dunning, Commander; Samuel M. Whitbeck, Senior Vice Commander; Joseph C. Foster, Junior Vice Commander; Stephen B. Dunton, Adjutant; James Taylor, Surgeon; Cassius N. McFarren, Chaplain; Perry W. Danes, Quartermaster; D. Clinton Robinson, Officer of the Day; Peter Mead, Officer of the Guard; Russell H. Carr, Quartermaster Sergeant; Benjamin Fullagar, Sergeant-Major; John F. Randolph, Delegate; Edward Kendall, Alternate; Miss Castella N. Hobart, Daughter of the Post. The Council of Administration are: Cassius N. McFarren, Benjamin Fullagar, John F. Randolph, Stephen B. Dunton, and D. Clinton Robinson. The Relief Committee are: Charles G. Lewis, Joseph C. Foster, and John F. Randolph. Past Commanders of the Post: Martin S. Hicks, 1869, 1870, 1871; Cassius N. McFarren, 1872, 1873; Jere S. Reed, 1874, 1875; Morris F. Sheppard, 1876; D. Clinton Robinson, 1877; Henry M. Mingay, 1878, 1884; John F. Randolph, 1879, 1880, 1891; James M. Smith, 1881; Hanford Struble, 1882, 1883; Richard H. Andrews, 1885; Perry W. Danes, 1886, 1887, 1888; George W. Hobart, 1889, 1890; Benjamin Fullagar, 1892; Edward Kendall, 1893; Philo H. Conklin, 1894.

MEMORIAL VOLUME PRESENTATION.

On Wednesday evening, December 28, 1892, a grand camp-fire was held in Amity Hall by J. Barnet Sloan Post, G. A. R., of Penn Yan. An interesting feature of the occasion was the presentation of an elegant record-book—the gift of George H. Lapham, Esq. In attendance at the camp-fire was a large and appreciative crowd, comprising many invited guests, as well as the regular members of the Post. At 8 o'clock Commander Benjamin Fullagar called the assemblage to order, and the proceedings began by vocal music, finely rendered by the quartette, consisting of Mr. Elmer St. John, Mr. Oliver Ketchum, Mrs. Elizabeth Tims, and Mrs. Mary L. Raymond, with Mrs. Helen Bruce as or-

ganist. Mr. Lapham being unavoidably absent, Hon. Hanford Struble, Past Commander, was introduced and presented to Commander Fullagar the memorial volume, making at the same time the following remarks:

Mr. Commander, Comrades, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—I hardly know what to say to you, or, indeed, how to properly begin my remarks in thus being given the honor of presenting to the members of the Post this magnificent volume, in which can be entered a record of their glorious achievements in camp and field. I cannot, even in my brief speech, express my own deep appreciation of the gift, which we, as a Post, have received. I had expected that the giver would be present to-night, and that the honor of responding would perhaps be mine. On your faces, comrades, I might say I have looked a hundred times, and, as a record relating to my own friends and acquaintances, I can, with you, regard that which this book will contain as one of especial importance and value. The time is nearing when, if we make a record, it must be done soon. When we went to battle we were young, buoyant, and full of hope; now we are nearing the decline of life. To-night it is my pleasure to present to you the gift, the royal gift, of a citizen of this town. There is no soldier who fought with honor in the last great conflict but made a glorious history for himself—one worthy to be recorded. We read the history of former wars, of the conquests made by Alexander and by Napoleon, but what lasting good resulted? The Great Civil War was a means of lifting mankind to a higher grade. Supreme in our might as a nation, we can now defy a world in arms.

I remember once hearing that one night, after a great battle in the late war, as the weary soldiers lay on the ground, a young soldier, whose head was pillowed on his knapsack, began singing, "Home, Sweet Home." One voice after another took up the strain, until hundreds were singing it. The thoughts of home at such a time, what emotions did they bring up? And when, after many years have passed away, and we have all gone to our final home, future generations may read with pride the record here given of the part we took in the greatest, the noblest, and the grandest conflict ever placed in the annals of history.

Commander Fullagar, in responding, said that these gray-headed veterans little imagined when, in the time of early manhood, they went to battle, that they would ever receive as a gift, from one of the citizens of Penn Yan, so grand a book, in which to record their deeds performed on the battle-field. And in behalf of and for these men, he accepted this gift, assuring the giver that it will be ever treasured as a priceless heirloom and an invaluable adjunct to the Post, rendered more valuable, if possible, from the fact that it was entirely unexpected, unasked for, unsought. That the presentation of it to the Post is the spontaneous act of a patri-

otic citizen, solicitous that the names of the defenders of our common country should not go down into oblivion. Had the names and deeds of the Revolutionary fathers been thus recorded, what a priceless treasure such a record would be to their descendants. But, thanks to the donor of this volume, the services of each comrade in this Post can be fittingly recorded. Nor is this mark of esteem and thoughtfulness unworthily bestowed. For he could say (and not having enlisted from Yates County, but from another and a distant State, he was glad he could say it without the charge of egotism) that from no county, in any State, in all this broad land, went forth better or braver men—men who did their whole duty in a nobler manner, in camp, on the wearisome march, or on the battle-field—than did the soldier boys of Yates County.

The address of presentation and the one in response were each greeted with loud applause. Comrade Edward Kendall (lately elected Commander) then read an interesting description of army life, according to his experience. A narrative, vivid and affecting, was also read by Comrade Frank Danes, giving an account of his captivity during eight months at Andersonville and in other war-prisons in the South.

Past Commander George W. Hobart arose and said that the elegant record-book received was a token that would be highly valued, both by the members of the Post and all patriotic citizens, and he therefore moved that a unanimous vote of thanks be given to George H. Lapham, Esq., and that the same be entered upon record. The motion was carried amid applause.

The story of the sinking of the "Monitor" off Cape Hatteras in 1862 was told in an interesting manner by Comrade D. C. Robinson, who, at that time, was serving on board the "Rhode Island," which, on the voyage from Fortress Monroe, had the noted ironclad in tow. In responding to calls, brief and appropriate speeches were made by John H. Butler, Esq., Reading B. Lefferts, Hon. George R. Cornwell, Hon. William S. Briggs, and Benjamin L. Hoyt, Esq. The quartette (with all present joining in the chorus) then sang

the National airs, "Marching Though Georgia," and "The Red, White, and Blue."

The exercises were closed by a collation, one of the finest of its kind, and ample justice was done to the rations of pork and beans, sandwiches, fried cakes, and coffee, the last being served in tin cups, in regular army style.

The memorial volume presented at the camp-fire is of large size, gilt-edged, and handsomely bound. It measures seventeen inches in length by twelve in breath, and is three inches in thickness. The pages are 388 in number, and on each is printed a beautiful pictorial design. Besides the pages which are intended for the personal sketches of the individual soldiers, the volume contains other departments, in which can be written the record of acceptance and a history of the Post. On the cover, surrounded by illustrations of implements of war, are the following words in letters of gold: "Grand Army of the Republic. Personal War Sketches. Presented to J. Barnet Sloan Post, No. 93, Penn Yan, Department of New York, by George H. Lapham, 1892."

LONG POST AT PENN YAN.

William H. Long Post, No. 486, G. A. R., was granted a charter August 18, 1895. The charter members were as follows: George Beebe, Martin L. Ballard, William H. Anderson, Patrick Manley, David S. Blauvelt, Charles G. Lewis, William H. Whitfield, George Burch, George P. Harrison, William H. Marshall, Erastus N. Owen, Thomas Fee, David Finger, Bennett Bogardus, Samuel H. Myers, Bradford Cronk, William B. Larzelere, George C. Smith, Joseph Le VanBender, John F. Brown, Philo H. Conklin, Joseph S. Thayer, John H. Cornic, Joseph Worden, William C. Lloyd, Frank Danes, Robert N. Coons, John Rector, David D. Taylor, Edwin E. Cleveland, Melville R. Perry, George S. Wells, Thomas Jefferson VanHouter, Charles G. Bassett. The first and present officers of the Post are Philo H. Conklin, Commander; George Beebe, Senior Vice Commander; Robert N. Coons, Junior Vice Commander; Joseph Le Van Bender, Surgeon; Charles G. Lewis, Chaplain; William H. Whitfield, Quartermaster; Joseph S. Thayer, Officer of the Day; Samuel H. Myers, Officer of the Guard; Frank Danes,

Delegate; Erastus N. Owen, Alternate. Council of Administration—Charles L. Nichols, William B. Larzalere, David D. Taylor, Patrick Manley, Reuben A. Scofield. Relief Committee—Theodore G. Ross, Edwin E. Cleveland, David S. Blauvelt. The above officers were publicly installed at Cornwell's Opera House on Tuesday evening, August 27, 1895. There was a large attendance, testing the fullest capacity of the hall, and the occasion was one of rare interest and enjoyment. Major Joseph P. Cleary, of Rochester, Past State Department Commander, acted as installing officer. The evening exercises included music by the Penn Yan Band, and a fine solo by Mrs. Harriet Reed, with Mrs. Asenath Bellis as accompanist. After the installation ceremonies, refreshments were served, provided by the Woman's Relief Corps. Then followed short and stirring speeches by Major and Mrs. Cleary, Hon. Hanford Struble, and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Department Treasurer of the Woman's Relief Corps of the State of New York. By a unanimous vote of the new Post the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 102, was made an auxiliary, with the title of William H. Long Woman's Relief Corps, No. 102.

The meetings of the Post are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at A. O. U. W. Hall. The present membership is 83. The Post was named in honor of the late Colonel William H. Long,* a biographical sketch of whom is here given.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF COLONEL W. H. LONG.

William Hale Long was born in New York City, February 22, 1835. At the age of fifteen he went to sea, remaining three years in that service. On his return he engaged in the hardware business with his father, Nathaniel R. Long, finally settling in Penn Yan.

At the breaking out of the war he became Second Lieu-

*In grateful acknowledgement of this honorable remembrance a beautiful silk flag of regulation size, 6x6½ feet, was presented to this Post by the widow and daughter of Colonel Long; also the coat, vest, hat, sash, and spurs worn by the Colonel at the time of his muster-out, together with two order books. These appropriate gifts were received October 23, 1895.

tenant of Company I, Thirty-third New York Infantry, his commission dating May 14, 1861. He was promoted to First Lieutenant on the 27th of December following. He was discharged on the 16th of October, 1862, to accept his promotion as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers.

For brave and gallant conduct at Fort Stevens, near Washington, D. C., he was (September 6, 1864,) promoted to Major. This was during one of the Confederate General Early's periodical raids, and President Lincoln, who was a spectator of the fierce repulse given the enemy, and of the bravery displayed on this occasion by Captain Long, personally bestowed upon the latter the commission, which was cherished ever after as a souvenir of inestimable value. Had he (as he said) been made a General by the usual methods, he could not have felt as proud as he did of the honor which was conferred by the head of the Nation.

On the 19th of October, 1864, he was made a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel for brave and meritorious service during the campaign before Richmond and in the Shenandoah Valley. For bravery in the assault before Petersburg he received a promotion as Brevet-Colonel, April 2, 1865. On the 19th of September of the latter year he was mustered out, after a military career that was creditable alike to himself and to the republic, whose honor he upheld on many a hard-fought field.

During his term of service he was Provost-Marshal under General Brooks; aid-de-camp to General Davidson; assigned to duty under General Vinton, of the Third Brigade, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. When General Neill took command of that brigade, Colonel Long became his Assistant Adjutant-General.

Shortly after the close of the war Colonel Long came to Boston, Mass., and entered the employ of Jordan, Marsh & Co., a wholesale and retail firm then located on Winthrop Square in that city. He was married in 1870 to Miss Carrie Mason, of Bangor, Maine, and a daughter named Winifred was born to them.

Colonel Long became a first-class member of the Massa-

chusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion April 5, 1876. He remained in the employ of Jordan, Marsh & Co. until the time of his decease, which occurred April 7, 1890, at his home at Chelsea, near Boston.

COOK POST AT DUNDEE.

Edwin and Foster P. Cook Post, No. 71, G. A. R., was organized at Dundee September 18, 1878. The charter members were John H. Knapp, LeGrand Terry, Daniel Cook, Darius Glover, Levi R. Bassett, Elias B. Green, James E. Almy, Isaac Verian, Martin V. Wilkins, George W. Dense, Isaac F. Lockwood, and Henry C. Schofield. The first officers were John H. Knapp, Commander; LeGrand Terry, Senior Vice Commander; Daniel Cook, Junior Vice Commander; Darius Glover, Quartermaster; Levi R. Bassett, Officer of the Day; James E. Almy, Officer of the Guard; George W. Dense, Adjutant; Elias B. Green, Quartermaster Sergeant; Isaac Verian, Sergeant.

The present officers of Cook Post are as follows: Henry C. Schofield, Commander; Martin Schultz, Senior Vice Commander; Alonzo Harris, Junior Vice Commander; Daniel Cook, Officer of the Day; Richard Welch, Officer of the Guard; Darius Glover, Quartermaster; T. A. Baker, Chaplain; Garry Kishpaugh, Adjutant. The Post meets in G. A. R. Hall, Dundee, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. From the time of organization the total number of members has been 94, the present membership being 31. Past Commanders: John H. Knapp, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1884, 1885; Hazard Wheeler, 1883; Elias B. Green, 1886; James E. Almy, 1887; George W. Dense, 1888, 1889; Henry Smith, 1890; Alonzo Harris, 1891; Elisha Bowlsby, 1892, 1893, 1894.

HAYS POST AT POTTER.

Hays Post, No. 115, Department of New York, G. A. R., was organized on the first day of October, 1879, at Middlesex. The charter members were William H. Fountain, Benjamin Miles, Amos Francisco, Alexander A. Moshier, Daniel Smith, Samuel Salisbury, Andrew Magill, William Burgess, Henry Pierce, and George Hainer.

Hays Post was named in honor of General Alexander Hays, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 7, 1864. The first officers were: Alexander A. Moshier, Commander; William Adams, Senior Vice Commander; Orrin S. Reddout, Junior Vice Commander; Myron F. Hawley, Adjutant; Samuel Salisbury, Surgeon; Robert B. Tozer, Chaplain; William Burgess, Officer of the Day; Daniel Smith, Officer of the Guard; Andrew Magill, Quartermaster; Henry Pierce, Quartermaster-Sergeant; George Hainer, Sergeant-Major.

In 1889 Hays Post was moved from Middlesex to Potter, by consent of the Department Commander, Harrison Clark. From the time of organization the membership roll has shown the names of seventy-six comrades. At present the number in good standing is twenty-three. The Post meets in Durham's Hall.

The present officers are John H. Benedict, Commander; William D. Benedict, Senior Vice Commander; Charles Bogart, Junior Vice Commander; John W. Durham, Quartermaster; Sweet Brayton, Adjutant; Abel Briggs, Chaplain; Henry Wolven, Surgeon; John J. Conley, Officer of the Day; Andrew J. Criss, Officer of the Guard; John Brando, Quartermaster-Sergeant; John W. Durham, Delegate; William D. Benedict, Alternate.

Past Commanders: Alexander A. Moshier, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882; William Burgess, 1883, 1884, 1886; Myron F. Hawley, 1885; George Hainer, 1887: Andrew J. Criss, 1888; Sweet Brayton, 1889, 1890; John W. Durham, 1891; Jabez F. Hobart, 1892; Charles Bogart, 1893, 1894.

SCOTT POST AT RUSHVILLE.

Scott Post, No. 319, G. A. R., of Rushville, was organized November 29, 1882, and was named in honor of Edwin A. Scott, a member of the Eighth New York Volunteer Cavalry.

The charter members were D. J. Harkness, M. L. Taylor, Charles P. Stearns, William N. Reddout, William S. Huie, John Hogan, N. H. Green, Fred Ebert, Frank C. Fairchild, C. W. Stark, Albert Wheeler, Frank B. Gage, George R. Hunter, Richmond Taylor, J. P. Kelley.

The first officers were D. J. Harkness, Commander; M. L.

Taylor, Senior Vice Commander; Charles P. Stearns, Junior Vice Commander; Charles W. Stark, Quartermaster; William S. Huie, Adjutant; William N. Reddout, Officer of the Day; George B. Parshall, Chaplain.

The present officers are William S. Huie, Commander; J. P. Kelley, Senior Vice Commander; Joseph Stephens, Junior Vice Commander; Philip Walther, Quartermaster; George B. Parshall, Chaplain; John Hogan, Officer of the Day; Charles Sterling, Officer of the Guard; R. Brown, Adjutant.

The Past Commanders have been: D. J. Harkness, William N. Reddout, Charles W. Stark, Lyman Culver, Russell Brown.

The Post meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings in each month. The number of members have been, since organization, thirty-two. The present number is twenty-four.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

The Woman's Relief Corps, No. 102, of Penn Yan, was organized June 28, 1887, as an auxiliary to J. Barnet Sloan Post, No. 93, G. A. R. The charter members were: Mrs. Villa R. Andrews, Mrs. Ann J. Danes, Mrs. Eleanor B. Fullagar, Mrs. S. Adelaide Hobart, Mrs. S. Runettie Randolph, Mrs. Kate Russell, Mrs. Jennie B. Sample, Mrs. Mary A. Sloan, Miss Minnie B. Sloan, Mrs. Sarah E. B. Smith, Mrs. Laura B. Struble, Mrs. Harriett C. Worden. The organization of the association took place in the rooms of Post Sloan, and the following officers were installed in the presence of the Post by Mrs. Sarah C. Nichols, of Auburn, the Department Senior Vice-President. Mrs. Jennie B. Sample, President; Mrs. S. Runettie Randolph, Senior Vice President; Mrs. S. Adelaide Hobart, Junior Vice-President; Miss Minnie B. Sloan, Secretary; Mrs. Kate Russell, Treasurer; Mrs. Sarah E. B. Smith, Chaplain; Mrs. Mary A. Sloan, Conductor; Mrs. Eleanor B. Fullagar, Guard; Mrs. Villa R. Andrews, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. Ann J. Danes, Assistant Guard.

After the installation ceremonies, the ladies belonging to the Corps were agreeably surprised by the members of the

Post, who served them with ice cream, cake, etc. The new association was pleasantly welcomed by Chaplain Hanford Struble, in behalf of the Post. Remarks were also made by Senior Vice Commander George W. Hobart. The exercises closed with an interesting speech by Adjutant John F. Randolph.

Since its organization the Corps has carried on a steady and systematic benevolence in relief work among the veteran poor and their families. To this class provisions, clothing, fuel, etc., have, at times, been largely supplied. Homes have also been found for destitute children, and employment has been secured for the deserving. The members are entitled to praise for their persistence in the faithful work for which they are organized. On August 27, 1895, the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 102, was transferred from J. Barnet Sloan Post, No. 93, G. A. R., to William H. Long Post No. 486 G. A. R., and, by invitation, became an auxiliary to the latter Post.

The present officers of the Woman's Relief Corps are: Mrs. Emma C. VanBender, President; Mrs. Sarah E. B. Smith, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Annetta Eastman, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. Carrie M. Baker, Secretary; Mrs. Etta Havens, Treasurer; Mrs. Harriet A. Gardner, Chaplain,* Mrs. Sophia Seligman, Conductor; Mrs. Minnie Wood, Guard; Mrs. Elizabeth Shutts, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. Kate Russell, Assistant Guard.

The Presidents from the time the association was organized have been as follows: Mrs. Jennie B. Sample, 1887, 1888; Mrs. Sarah E. B. Smith, 1889; Mrs. Susan Beebe, 1890, 1891, 1892; Mrs. Mary A. Sloan, 1893, 1894; Mrs. Emma C. VanBender, 1895.

THE LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

On the 18th day of November, 1886, a convention was held in Chicago, Ill., composed of delegates from women's societies, organized and working for the advancement of the

*Mrs. Elizabeth A. Long, an active and useful member of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 102, died at her home in Penn Yan, April 16, 1895. Mrs. Long, at the time of her decease, was Chaplain of the Corps, and was succeeded by Mrs. Harriet A. Gardner.

principles of the G. A. R. In this convention there were representatives from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kansas, California, Ohio, Delaware, and West Virginia, and a consolidation was made with an organization in Illinois, known as the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The name adopted is comprehensive, itself expressing the fact that all members of this order are akin to and a part of the "Grand Triumphant Army," which, with warm life-blood, wrote "victory" on our country's escutcheon, and by this act became a distinct organization. It is thoroughly independent in its existence, and its services are alike to every fraternal body of veterans, whether Post, Encampment, or National Association.

No woman can be admitted because of her loyalty, her influence, or her wealth. The "open sesame" is the service given to his country by her father, her son, her brother, or her husband.

The objects of this organization are to unite with loyalty and love for each other, to practice the precepts of true fraternity of feeling towards all sisters of the order, thus emulating the spirit which unites the fathers and brothers; to honor the memory of those fallen, and to perpetuate and keep forever sacred "Memorial Day"; to assist the Grand Army of the Republic in its high and holy mission, and to aid in its noble work of charity; to extend needful help to sick veterans and their families.

A Department was formed in the State of New York on the 7th of March, 1893.

Phil Sheridan Circle, No. 13, Ladies of the G. A. R., Department of New York, was organized at Penn Yan on the evening of November 27, 1894, by Mrs. Mary C. Smith, of New York City, Department President. The following officers were installed by Mrs. Smith, assisted by Mrs. Susan C. Beard, of Penn Yan, as Conductress *pro tem.* Mrs. S. Runettie Randolph, President; Mrs. Eleanor Fullagar, Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Sarah W. Lewis, Junior Vice-President; Mrs. Adelaide Titus, Treasurer; Mrs. Frances Warner, Chaplain; Mrs. Maude Carr, Conductress; Miss Jennie Horton, Guard; Mrs. Mary McFarren, Secretary. At the close

of the installation ceremonies appropriate and congratulatory remarks were made by Commander Philo H. Conklin, of Post Sloan, G. A. R., Past Commanders George W. Hobart, Perry W. Danes, Cassius N. McFarren, Benjamin Fullagar, and John F. Randolph; by Captain James H. Briggs, late of Philadelphia; also by Comrades Joseph Eveland, D. Clinton Robinson, Andrew B. Horton, Eli Lewis, and David Philbrook. Short and interesting addresses were likewise given by Mrs. Smith, the Department President, and by Mrs. Randolph, the newly-installed President of the Circle. The name, "Phil Sheridan Circle of the Ladies of the G. A. R.," was adopted by ballot. The National songs, "America" and "Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!" were sung, and the proceedings closed by an excellent repast, reminiscent of army fare.

The Phil Sheridan Circle meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at Grange Hall on Main Street in Penn Yan. The organization is steadily increasing in membership and usefulness.

CHAPTER XIV.

Militia Organizations—The First Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y.

THE first militia regiment, composed wholly of residents of Penn Yan and vicinity, was the One Hundred and Third, which was in organization when Yates was yet a part of the County of Ontario. The New York Annual Register for 1821 gives the field, staff, and line officers of this regiment as follows: Colonel, William Cornwell, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Shattuck; Major, John Lawrence, Jr.; Chaplain, Simon Southerland; Adjutant, James C. Robinson; Quartermaster, Samuel Stewart; Paymaster, William M. Oliver; Surgeon, Joshua Lee; Surgeon's Mate, Joel Dorman; Captains, John F. Randolph, Baxter Hobart, Harvey French, Frederick S. Pierce, Jacob Herrick, Elijah Hartwell; Lieutenants, Daniel King, Samuel B. Wyman, Linsley Warfield, Israel Ferris, Jr., Nehemiah Winship, William McDowell, Allen Cole, David Priest: Ensigns, James P. Robinson, Ebenezer French, Thomas Ferris, John S. Rowley, John W. Willey, Nehemiah Raplee, Thomas Briggs, Elisha Doubleday. In Starkey, then called Reading, and included in Steuben County, was located a portion of the Eighty-first Regiment, commanded by Colonel Timothy Hurd, who had been a Captain in the War of 1812. Colonel Hurd was afterwards promoted to General of the First Brigade, comprising the militia of Steuben and Allegany Counties. His son Harry was (in 1820) Cornet of a Company in the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry in the same town, where was also located in later years the Two Hundred and Sixth Regiment,* commanded by Colonel Harvey G. Stafford. To this regiment was attached an artillery company, under command of Captain John Royce.

*In this regiment Dr. Walter Wolcott held the rank of Surgeon, and Captain Daniel Lanning commanded a company. John D. Wolcott, at the same time, served (with the rank of Captain) on the staff of General Nehemiah Raplee, who then commanded the Brigade, of which the Two Hundred and Sixth Regiment formed a part.

In 1825, when Yates County had been established, there was a company of cavalry in Penn Yan, commanded by Captain George Shearman. This company acted as an escort to General Lafayette, on the occasion of his visit to Geneva that year. This reception was also attended by an artillery company from Penn Yan, under command of Captain Abram P. Vosburgh. At a later period Yates and a part of Ontario County were represented in the State militia by the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Infantry. Colonel (afterwards General) George Wagener was in command of this regiment in 1840, and was succeeded by Jacob Van Orsdol, and he by William A. Dutcher. At the time the regiment was commanded by Colonel Dutcher, Edward Briggs was Lieutenant-Colonel and Samuel B. Wyman was Major. Company D (of this regiment), located in Potter, had, in 1845, the following line officers: Fiske Clark, Captain; James Conley, First Lieutenant; James C. Briggs, Second Lieutenant. James Conley was promoted to Major in 1849 and to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854. Previous to 1849 there was an organization in this part of the State known as the Rifle Corps, to which Alexander F. Whitaker, of Penn Yan, belonged, and in which he attained the rank of Major-General. The Fifty-ninth Regiment, in addition to its regular drills and training, would usually go into camp each year, either at Canandaigua, Avon, Geneva, or Dansville. The General Training was always a gala occasion, and was usually held during the first week in September. Crowds of people would assemble to witness the manœuvres of the troops on parade, and the quantity of refreshments, particularly gingerbread, that would then be consumed is beyond calculation.

During the latter part of the Civil War the Fifty-ninth Regiment was officered as follows: Colonel, Benjamin L. Hoyt; Lieutenant-Colonel, James Conley; Major, John E. Bean. The militia companies at that time organized and belonging to this regiment were located in the following towns: Company A in Benton—George H. Banks; Captain; Frank R. Cole, First Lieutenant; Oscar Hazen, Second Lieutenant. Company B in Torrey—George S. Dow-

ney, Captain; Hugh King, First Lieutenant; Sherman Graves, Second Lieutenant. Company C in Penn Yan—William W. Eastman, Captain; Alonzo T. Lyon, First Lieutenant; Newton B. Spencer, Second Lieutenant. Company D in Italy—George Baldwin, Captain; Ezra Squires, First Lieutenant; Allen B. Chase, Second Lieutenant. Company E in Barrington—Lawrence E. Halloran, Captain; John Johnson, First Lieutenant; Darius E. Baley, Second Lieutenant. Company F in Milo—Joseph St. John, Captain; Foster S. Roberts, First Lieutenant; Alexander H. Millspaugh, Second Lieutenant. Company G in Starkey—Myron Skiff, Captain; A. Perry Minturn, First Lieutenant; Marcy Robson, Second Lieutenant. Company H in Jerusalem—Joel Burtch, Captain; Joel L. Davis, First Lieutenant. Company I in Potter—David M. McMaster, Captain; Cornelius Halstead, First Lieutenant; Frank R. Andrews, Second Lieutenant; Company K in Middlesex—Luther Loomis, Captain; William H. Stebbins, First Lieutenant; John J. Robson, Second Lieutenant.

Company C was at first an Independent Zouave Company, organized in Penn Yan in 1861.* The members of this company, when on drill, wore a regular uniform, consisting of fez caps, blue jackets, and red trousers, with regulation leggings. The line officers at the time of organization were William W. Eastman, Captain; Meletiah H. Lawrence, Jr., First Lieutenant; Morris F. Sheppard, Second Lieutenant. Shortly after the date of organization, Morris F. Sheppard was succeeded as Second Lieutenant by A. Oliver Lewis. This company is remarkable for having furnished a number of commissioned officers for service in the war.

In 1862, when the National Guard Act was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, the Independent Zouave Company was mustered (July 16th) under this act into the State service as Company C of the Fifty-ninth Regiment. The line officers of the company at that time were

* Another independent company, known as the "Home Guards," also as the "Excelsior Guards," was formed that year in Penn Yan. The officers of this company were: James Burns, Captain; Jeremiah S. Jillett, First Lieutenant; William C. Joy, Second Lieutenant; Michael P. Brennan, Orderly.

William W. Eastman, Captain; Alonzo T. Lyon, First Lieutenant; Newton B. Spencer, Second Lieutenant. This company was on guard duty at Canandaigua for a few days in the summer of 1863 for the purpose of keeping order during the draft. In 1864 the company members volunteered for one hundred days and were mustered Aug. 25th into the service of the United States for that period. They were enlisted into the Fifty-eighth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Reuben P. Wisner, and became Company H of that organization. Company H had the following line officers: William W. Eastman, Captain; Alonzo T. Lyon, First Lieutenant; George Titus, Second Lieutenant. During the period of enlistment the company was on detached service, with headquarters at Elmira, and was employed in conducting volunteers and substitutes to the front, and in guarding Confederate prisoners. Company H was mustered out at Elmira, Dec. 3, 1864. The members then became Company A of the Fifty-ninth Regiment of the National Guard, and were finally mustered out at Penn Yan, Dec. 19, 1868.*

Muster-in roll of Company H of the Fifty-eighth Regiment of Infantry:

William W. Eastman, Captain; Alonzo T. Lyon, First Lieutenant; George Titus, Second Lieutenant; Lauren C. Eastman, Albert Brigden, Ransom B. Jones, Eli Lewis, Herman C. Howell, Sergeants; John B. Gilbert, John J. VanDeventer, Charles H. Comstock, Ransom Pratt, Corporals; Privates, Andrew M. Brown, Theodore Barber, George Bell, Daniel L. Chapin, Charles S. Eastman, Edward G. Elliott, Edward S. Fullagar,† John A. Graham, Lewis H. Haight, Addison Hawley, Nelson R. Hammond, George A. Hanford, Charles A. Kerney, James M. Lown, John W. Merrifield, Peter Mills, John R. Middleton, Charles W. Morgan, Jacob Rector, Jesse Reynolds, George F. Sherland, Charles H. Smith, Joshua Titus, George Tunnicliff, Joseph J. Thayer, William O. Valentine, Edward K. VanDeventer, Jonathan J. Whitaker, Charles Woodruff.

*The remaining companies of the 59th Regiment had been previously mustered out in the month of June, 1868.

†Died.

THE FIRST SEPARATE COMPANY, N. G. S. N. Y.

In 1875 a law was passed authorizing the formation or organization of separate companies of infantry, to be attached to brigade or division headquarters. The first company in the State to be organized under the new law was the First Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., which was organized at Penn Yan on the 15th of June of that year. The line officers at the time of organization were William W. Eastman, Captain; Calvin J. Huson, First Lieutenant; Arthur S. Bush, Second Lieutenant. Calvin J. Huson was succeeded, as First Lieutenant, by Henry M. Mingay, who, in 1882, was promoted to Captain. Arthur S. Bush was succeeded, as Second Lieutenant, by Ransom B. Jones, who became First Lieutenant in 1882. The same year Abraham Gridley was promoted from Corporal to Second Lieutenant, and on Jan. 26, 1883, was further promoted to first Lieutenant, and was raised to the rank of Captain July 3, 1885. George T. Wilkins was promoted Oct. 5, 1885, from Sergeant to First Lieutenant, and Andrew C. Harwick was promoted from Corporal to Second Lieutenant Jan. 26, 1883. Dr. Benjamin L. Holt was made Assistant-Surgeon, with the rank of First Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1883. The company was at first attached to the Seventh Brigade, Fourth Division, but on the re-organization of the National Guard of the State, Jan. 1, 1886, the old organization of brigades and divisions was changed and the entire National Guard was re-organized into four brigades. The First Separate Company then became attached to the Fourth Brigade, with headquarters at Buffalo.

The company was handsomely uniformed and was supplied with the Remington breech-loading rifle. The armory was located in what was formerly known as Washington Hall, on the east side of Main Street in Penn Yan. The main room of the Armory was spacious, well ventilated, and lighted by twelve gas jets, and here the company was drilled, usually on each Monday evening. The arms were stored, when not in use, in racks in a substantial arms-cupboard that stood at the south end of this room. In closets

in an adjoining room were also kept the uniforms and equipments of the different members of the company.

In July, 1877, at the time of the great railroad strike, orders from the Division Headquarters were received directing the First Separate Company to hold itself in readiness to go to Hornellsville at a moment's notice. The members, ready armed and equipped, remained at the Armory for three days, but were not ordered out. The company, during the time of its organization, established a well deserved reputation for excellence in drill, and several times took part in the State encampment at Peekskill. On the 30th of April, 1889, it participated in the grand parade held in New York City on the Centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration. By orders from general headquarters the First Separate Company was mustered out at Penn Yan January 22, 1890. At the time of muster-out the company had the following line officers: Abraham Gridley,* Captain; George T. Wilkins, First Lieutenant; Andrew C. Harwick, Second Lieutenant.

Roster of members of the First Separate Company, with the year in which each member joined the same:

1875. William W. Eastman, Captain; Calvin J. Huson, First Lieutenant; Arthur S. Bush, Second Lieutenant; Henry M. Mingay, Orderly Sergeant; Lauren B. Drake, Second Sergeant; Ransom B. Jones, Third Sergeant; Michael Hennessy, Fourth Sergeant; Michael McCormick, Fifth Sergeant; Delos A. Bellis, Quartermaster-Sergeant; William A. Remer, First Corporal; James F. Benton,† Second Corporal; Edson Potter, Third Corporal; Frederick W. Bryan, Fourth Corporal; Israel B. Chissom, Fifth Corporal; William H. Conklin, Sixth Corporal; Henry W. Nichols, Seventh Corporal; Frank Cramer, Eighth Corporal; Privates, Edwin A. Amsbury, Charles Bell, Charles H. Bonner, Henry S. Bridgman,† George B. Butler, Austin P. Bush, William Bush, Frank Bothwell, Eugene O. Bord-

*Captain Gridley still holds the commission received from the State July 3, 1885, but is rendered supernumerary by the order mustering out the company. He also received, when a student at Cornell University, a Captain's commission for proficiency in military science.

†Member of the band of music attached to the Company, and known as "Hyatt's Military Band."

well, John Chamberlain, George S. Cornell, John Downs, Jr., George S. Evans, James M. Gates, William H. Gladding,* Frank R. Gillett, Charles Hainer, William A. Henderson, John T. Holloway, George Hyatt,* Alphonso Hyatt,* William C. Hammond, Willett R. Hazen, Robert F. Jolley, Samuel H. Kinnear,* Charles E. Ludlow, Walter S. Martin, Thomas M. Markland, William McClafferty, David J. McKie, Frank Meade, Jr., Lot McNernay, George S. Norris,* Frank W. Phillips,* Dyer I. Royce, William H. Remer, Hadley Remer, Henry C. Shearman, Oscar F. Slayton, Frank E. Spencer, Robert D. Stewart, William A. Stanton, John Tobin, Charles E. Vanderlip, Robert Watts, William Warren, George T. Wilkins, Peter F. Whitbeck,* Otto White, Orville B. Wood,* William H. Wood,* Nicholas Wollaver.

Band.—George Hyatt, leader; George S. Norris (leader *pro tem.*), E flat cornet; Frank W. Phillips, B flat cornet; Henry S. Bridgman, first E flat alto; William H. Gladding, E flat trombone; Orville B. Wood, first B flat tenor; Samuel H. Kinnear, tuba; Peter F. Whitbeck, tenor drum; Alphonso Hyatt, bass drum; William H. Wood, cymbals; James F. Benton, drum major.

1876. Stephen G. Bushnell, William Brennan, Marshall E. Botsford, William Cook, D. Morse Castner, Edward G. Elliott,† Abraham Gridley, Charles S. Hoyt, William E. Leach, David McEvoy, Daniel O'Neil, Thomas Page, Darwin P. Spear.

1877. Samuel J. Ask, Charles F. Carley, Albert J. Chilvers, Herbert Eaton, Ernest Eaton, Howard W. Farmer, Charles E. Raymond.

1878. Andrew C. Harwick, Charles E. Hurford, Fred Miller.

1879. Joshua B. Ellis, Ed. F. Wickham.

1880. Narcisso Alvarez, John Barrett, A. Judson Bennett, George W. Brown, Eugene A. Bogardus, John Cleary, Samuel Caton, Frank Camfield, Theron F. Gray, Charles B. Hazard, Owen Hoban, Lewis T. Halladay, James N.

*Member of the band of music attached to the Company, and known as "Hyatt's Military Band."

† Succeeded Peter F. Whitbeck as snare drummer.

Hazard, George Jayne, Junius W. Kellam, John M. Leslie, Alfred C. Mosher, Charles W. Miller, John S. Miller, John Purdy, John S. Parshall, George F. Reynolds, George Reynolds, Frank Tuttle, Harry Wilcox, James Seymour Wilcox, William E. Wheeler.

1881. John Craugh, Samuel Kidder, Joseph G. Ketchum, Frank H. Kerney, Patrick McElligott, George F. Mapes, Elmer A. Meeks, Simeon F. Orman, Frank Sutherland.

1882. Thomas Arnold, James A. Baker, William F. Borgman, Robert Clemence, Smith J. Dailey, James E. Moon, Malcom D. Mix, Sheldon J. Shaw, Frank M. Simmonds, Samuel D. Sands, Edward H. Southerland, Harry E. Wilkins.

1883. Arthur Ayers, George H. Dunham, Patrick H. Flynn, Adelbert J. Hodges,* Benjamin L. Holt, Frederick W. Pasco, Dewitt G. Rogers.

1884. George T. Amsbury, Henry G. Hunt, Thomas B. Hunter, Charles J. Ketchum, Edwin Lathrop, George Mingay, George D. Purdy, David P. Shute.

1885. Jeremiah Dwyer, Thomas Dwyer, Archie Nelson Daines, Anthony J. Freeman, Fred W. Flynn, Hiram A. Finger, Charles F. Forshay, Rowland J. Gardner, Jr., William H. Hopkins, Delos W. Hopkins, Sidney E. Hopkins, John Lacy, George W. Lewis, Philip Nageldinger, Clark Northrup, Francis J. Roche, William L. Stebbins, Winfred P. Thompson, Arthur C. Warren, Gustaf Adolf Zetterberg.

1886. William Agan, Henry G. Arnold, Charles T. Burrill, Albert R. Brooks, William Grant Carroll, Henry White Callahan, James B. Clark, DeCorie Dean, Ed. A. Dunning, Albert W. Hathaway, Thomas Hazard, Frank W. Huff, Harry Jessup, Oliver Lyons, Elmer H. Nelson, James E. Roche, William H. Sands, Gideon W. Townsend, Samuel M. Whitbeck, Jr.

*In 1882 a military department was established at Starkey Seminary and placed under the direction of Adelbert J. Hodges of the First Separate Company. The students in this department were uniformed and supplied with arms. This was the first school of instruction in military tactics established in Yates County. Ten years later a department for military instruction was established, also under the direction of Mr. Hodges, at Keuka College.

1887. George E. Almy, Fred W. Beam, Fred A. Beach, John M. Brown, Ralph S. Caywood, Charles Campbell, Charles Cobb, Marshall Cooper, Clinton Cresson, William A. Curran, Charles F. Dense, William C. Dennis, William E. Dense, John Faley, Edward A. Ferris, Arthur G. Gannon, Ed. Houghtailing, Frank W. Huff, George F. Hamilton, P. H. Killigrew, Charles C. Knapp, John Legg, James L. Lott, Harry S. Mizner, Edward Maroney, James F. Moon, William Murphy, Charles Norris, Daniel O'Connor, Jonah Ousterout, Charles W. Phillips, Frank Patten, William W. Shaw, Addison R. Shultz, Edward Smith, Frank T. Timms, Wilber A. Taft, George Tompkins, Edgar E. Wells, Charles E. Wright.

1888. Daniel L. Booth, John R. Clemence, Howard L. Drew, George W. Denison, Melvin Dewey, Elmer Ellsworth Fox, Martin V. Margeson, Thomas McElligott, George S. Raplee, Fred Stroup, Charles H. Weaver, Paul J. Westcott.

1889. Clark Bellis, Daniel H. Beyea, Patrick Cunningham, William Cresson, Charles Clark, Gardner B. Ellis, James H. Gamby, Ezra J. Horn, Arthur King, Harry Lipes, James H. Lord, Clay Miller, Emerson R. Meade, James T. Smith, George Titus, Jr., John Vail, Asa H. Wortman, Edward West.

The Military History of Yates County has now been carried down to the present time. Concerning what chapters future years may add thereto, it is idle to speculate. Perchance we are still to enjoy a long period of peace; it may be that ere long the stirring annals of another war will engage the chronicler. However this may be, of one thing it is certain, and that is, that the conduct of the sons of Yates in the future will be such that they will never be ashamed to have it recalled in connection with the deeds of their illustrious sires.

Amid civic corruption and devotion to the chase of the Almighty Dollar, both of which evils are so prevalent among the American people of to-day, it may seem that patriotism is dead. But let no one fear. When the need for action

comes, the young men of America will rush to the defence of their imperiled country with no less readiness than did the boys of '61.

When the next great contest comes, it will find all Americans united in devotion to one country and one flag. The days of civil strife are over and with it the spirit of sectionalism is also dead. The fact that the South desires a foreign war in order to show her present devotion to that Union which she once sought to destroy is one of the encouraging signs of the times. The memories of our civil contest will soon divide Americans no more than the reminiscences of the wars of Cromwell divide the descendants of the Puritans and Cavaliers in England. Time is the mighty healer of all wounds. The blood shed in battle sinks into the earth; the grass grows green over the slain; contemporary generations pass away, and soon naught remains but history.

Henceforth we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but shall all unite in devotion to the Star Spangled Banner. If anything shall menace "Old Glory," certain as the eternal hills it is that it will be deserted by not a single American.

Here we shall gather its cause to defend:
Let patriots rally and wise counsels lend;
It still shall be the flag of the free,
Emblem of sweet liberty.

APPENDIX.

I.

A HEROINE OF THE REVOLUTION.

IN the first chapter of this volume mention has been made of Eliphalet Hull, Seth Hull, and Cyrus Buell as being among the soldiers of the Revolution who settled in Yates County. The wife of Eliphalet Hull, who was also the mother-in-law of Cyrus Buell, is worthy of a somewhat extended notice for the part she took in the War for Independence. Her maiden name was Huldah Patchen. She was born in Connecticut, and was there married to Mr. Hull. They moved in 1771 to the country between Ballston and Fort Edward in the then colony of New York, where they lived till after the Revolutionary War. Mr. Hull was largely engaged in that war, and in his absence his wife and children sometimes fled to the woods for safety from marauding bands of Indians and Tories. Mrs. Hull had one particular retreat at the root of an overturned tree, where, in a hollow filled with leaves, she, with her children's heads in her lap, slept many a night in the summer of 1777. In the fall of that year, on the approach of Burgoyne, with his Hessian and Indian allies, she loaded a cart with some goods and her youngest children, herself and the older ones walking, and driving the only remaining cow, and returned to the old home in Connecticut, stopping nights with hospitable farmers on the way. She and her children found homes with her own and her husband's parents until the close of the campaign.

Mrs. Hull was one of the heroines of the Revolution, and her exploits were many. On one occasion, when all the women and children were in Fort Edward and the Captain needed to send for additional troops, none but old men and boys being in the fort, she volunteered to go. Taking the Captain's horse and saddle, and in a man's overcoat and hat, she rode out in the dark night, through wind and rain, for the needed help. Cyrus Buell, then a lad of 14, but a soldier in the ranks, saw his future mother-in-law, for the first time, as she rode in at daybreak. Cyrus Buell was shortly afterwards taken prisoner by the British and Indians, but was ransomed from the latter by a British officer, who kept him three years at Quebec and Montreal, and wished to adopt him and take him to England, and only gave him up when peace was declared, when he returned to his family who had long mourned him as dead. When he was first taken prisoner the long line of captives was counted off, half to the British and half to the Indians, the dividing point falling between himself and a young friend, from whom he parted, as he supposed, forever. Years afterwards he found that friend living on a farm beyond Seneca Lake.

Eliphalet Hull, with his wife and family, moved from their home near Ballston, and settled in Benton in 1792. There were nine children in the family, eight living to be old men and women. One of the sons, Eliphalet Hull, Jr., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and married a daughter of the celebrated frontiersman, General Moses Van Campen. Mrs. Hull was a distinguished-looking woman in her younger days, having a tall, stately form, with brilliant black eyes. Her brother, Captain Daniel Patchen, commanded in the troop known as Washington's Body Guard. Her cousin, General Freegift Patchen, was once taken prisoner by the Indians under Brant, but was afterwards released. Mrs. Hull's wit was proverbial, and she was guilty of a pun upon her wedding day. She said she had been a Patchen all her life, but at last she was Hull. She had a remarkable memory, and of her life and experiences during the Revolution she never wearied in telling. The last twenty-five years of her life were spent at the home of her grandson, David H. Buell, at Benton Center, where she died, September 3, 1839, at the age of 90 years.

II.

EXTRACT FROM THE COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1865.

I have prepared the following statement of the number of men furnished by Yates County since the commencement of the war; also the amount paid by the county, as bounties, aid to families of volunteers, enlisting fees, interest on bonds, and the incidental expenses connected with and incurred therein; also the present indebtedness and financial condition of the county. And in presenting this report of the prompt and ready response of our citizens to the calls of the Government for men, and by the noble and heroic work performed by the soldiers, who so cheerfully responded to those calls, I am satisfied that this report will compare favorably with the active and present financial condition of any locality in the State.

The whole number of men furnished by Yates County since the commencement of the war is 2,109.

Amount of Bounty paid by the County	$614,880 00
Amount of Enlisting Fees	23,365 00
Amount of Volunteer Aid	18,207 00
Amount of Interest paid on Bonds	19,752 95
Amount of Incidental Expenses	4,241 68
	$680,446 63

Of this amount there has been paid by:

Tax of 1862	$30,000	
Tax of 1863	28,000	
Tax of 1864	122,369	
Extra Tax of 1865	80,000	
	$260,369	$260,369 00
		$420,077 63
Received from the State of New York bonds and cash		191,400 00
		$228,677 63

Of this amount there is due, February 15th, after deducting New York State bonds and cash on hand . .	100,321 63
Interest on whole amount of bonds up to February 15, 1866	18,593 05
Due February 15, 1866	$118,914 68
Due February 15, 1867	$110,832 00
Interest to February 15, 1867	8,984 92
Due February 15, 1867	$119,816 92
Due February 15, 1868	$17,524 00
Interest to February 15, 1868	1,227 68
Due February 15, 1868	$18,751 68

This will make a tax of 1½ per cent. each year for 1865 and 1866, and the ordinary county tax, added of about 1¼ per cent., would give us a county tax of 2¾ per cent., or about the same as the tax of the past winter, excluding the extra tax of March, 1865. So the whole war debt of Yates County is only about three per cent. on the taxable property of the county, and is all, or nearly all, payable a year from next February. So much for the financial condition of Little Yates. Nobly has she responded to the calls made upon her by the Government. She was ever ready to sustain by her men, her votes, and her money. And now let us not be unmindful of the debt we owe to those brave men, who are returning to their homes, after having suffered and endured the toils and privations of war. Let us give them a hearty welcome, ever remembering that when our hearts were made glad with the news of victory, that these are the men, who, by their courage and bravery, helped gain that victory. And to them we owe a debt of gratitude that we should not soon forget. Aud to the relatives of those who have so nobly fallen while battling for the right, shall we not remember that our duty to them is not in idle words, but in acts that shall remind them that husband, father, brother, or son fell in a righteous cause, and a grateful people will revere their memory?

JAMES BURNS,
Treasurer.

III.

REPORT OF THE VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of Yates County:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee, appointed under resolutions of the Board passed December 31, 1864, and also resolutions passed at subsequent meetings, to superintend the payment of bounties to volunteers, also the payment of enlisting fees or hand money, and other incidental expenses incurred therein by authority of said resolutions, would respectfully report that there were 233 men enlisted and credited to the different towns in the county under the last call. Of this number 204 enlisted for three years, and were paid a bounty of $600 each; 4 enlisted for two years, and were paid $400 each; 22 enlisted for one year, and were paid $300 each; and 3 enlisted as officers, receiving no bounty, but were paid the enlist-

ing fees. The total amount paid for bounties was $130,600, the amount paid for enlisting fees, or hand money, was $16,830. Your committee would further report that the $130,600, paid for bounties, has been refunded to the county by the State; also the sum of $61,400 has been received for excess of years of service on former calls. The county has thus realized a benefit for her prompt and efficient action under former calls, not only in readily filling her quotas, but also for the liberal inducements offered for three years' service. Your committee would further report that the quota of every town in the county on the last call was filled, or nearly filled, when the order was received to stop recruiting, as no more men were wanted. Yates County, when called on for men or money, was not found wanting. Your committee would further report that bonds were issued by the Treasurer of the county, for the purposes set forth in the resolutions of the Board, to the amount of $148,730. Of this amount there is due and payable February 15th, 1866, $79,559, and interest; February 15th, 1867, $49,897, and interest; February 15th, 1868, $17,524, and interest, and $1,750, borrowed, and payable 30 days from date. Your committee, in closing their report, would call the attention of the Board, and also the people of the county, to the fact that all frauds, false credits, and other wrongs, whereby counties have been imposed upon by fictitious credits, and the Government defrauded thereby, Yates County, by dealing directly with the soldier, has avoided. The bounties have been paid to the volunteer, and not to scalpers and scoundrels, who have grown rich out of this worse than human traffic. Your committee would also take this opportunity to express their thanks to the Provost-Marshal of this district, Captain Remer, and also to the other members of the Board of Enrollment, for their kind and gentlemanly treatment, and for the honorable and fair manner which we have always been dealt with. And we would also take this opportunity to thank the members of the Board of Supervisors for their liberality and kindness. On all occasions we have found them ever ready to respond to the calls of the Government and working for the best interests of the county, and we feel that they have reason to be proud of the work of the county and its present financial condition. We have no war debt running longer than two years from next February, and only a small amount after one year from that time—3 per cent. on the assessed valuation would pay the whole war debt of the county—and the war is over, effectually closed. Yates County has performed her duty faithfully, and her labors have not been in vain. We congratulate the Board of Supervisors and the county that the rebellion is among the things of the past, the call for men to sustain the Union and the glory of the old flag is heard no more, the occasion for them is past, the labors of your committee are closed. Faithfully have they tried to perform the responsible duties entrusted to them. They have considered all portions of the county as having a common interest, and have endeavored to deal alike with all. If they have erred, it has been the error of judgment and not of intentional wrong. Their record is before

you. That it will meet with your approbation, and also the approbation of the citizens of Yates County, is the earnest wish of your committee.

Very respectfully submitted,

JAMES BURNS, *Treasurer.*
JOHN C. SCHEETZ,
LEWIS B. GRAHAM,
Committee.

IV.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN BENTON.

The town of Benton furnished one hundred and thirty-one soldiers for the War for the Union, of whom thirty-eight sacrificed their lives in the service. Shortly after the close of the war, a movement was set on foot among the returned soldiers and other residents of Benton to erect a monument to the memory of the men who enlisted from this town. An association was at length established, called the "Monument Association," of which the first officers were as follows: William J. Pool, President; Walter W. Becker, Secretary; John D. Pool, Treasurer. As a means of raising funds for the necessary expense of erecting the monument, festivals and donation parties were at intervals held, and subscriptions were also solicited. Among the residents who were active in soliciting funds by subscription, the late Samuel H. Chapman is entitled to particular mention. The efforts of the association to establish a fitting memorial were after several years crowned with success, and the first soldiers' monument erected in Yates County was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies at Benton Center on the afternoon of Saturday, June 15, 1895.

The orator of the day was the Hon. Hanford Struble, who rode with various prominent residents of Penn Yan to Benton Center in the carriage once owned by Jemima Wilkinson, the "Universal Friend." When they arrived at Benton Center the party was escorted to the speaker's stand by mounted marshals. The speaker's stand was beautifully decorated with flags and floral emblems. The address by Judge Struble was particularly eloquent, and contained many fitting references to the patriotism evinced in the town of Benton during the late civil strife. The programme included singing by the male quartette, and recitations by Miss Maud Swarthout, J. Stuart McAlpine, Miss Alice Pool, and Thomas Baxter. The unveiling of the monument, the dedication ceremony, and the decoration service were very impressive. The weather was fine and a large gathering of people was in attendance, including many members of the Grand Army of the Republic in uniform.

The monument is of Barre granite, and the work was executed by F. R. Jenkins, of Penn Yan. As erected it stands in the spacious park in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Maple Street. On the side of the monument facing the east appears an elegant sculptured design, representing two army muskets crossed, with bayonets affixed, also a knapsack, canteen, and the badge of the Second Corps. On the same side is the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF
THE SOLDIERS
OF THIS VICINITY.
1861—1865.

The names of the deceased soldiers of Benton who are buried elsewhere than within the limits of the town are inscribed on the north and south sides of the monument as follows: On the north side—Robert Pool, Charles Benedict, 126th N. Y. Vols.; Henry Soles, 179th N. Y. Vols.; Charles E. Chapman, 33d N. Y. Vols.; Charles Kirkham, 11th Pa. Cav. On the south side—George B. Alvord, George Feagles, Charles E. Willis, Norman Pettit, 148th N. Y. Vols.; Miles Hodge, Jacob Hodge, Llewellyn Baxter, 22d Cav., N. Y. Vols. The monument has a rustic base, and is surmounted by a highly finished ball, representing a cannon ball.

The committee of arrangements, who had the erection of the monument and its dedication in charge, were as follows: Walter W. Becker, John D. Pool, William J. Pool, Elizur Tears, Russell Chapman, James B. McAlpine, Hugh A. Roe, Benjamin Briggs, Rev. O. A. Retan, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. B. R. Smith, pastor of the Baptist Church; Mrs. Emma Lee, Miss Mary Chapman, and Miss Alice Pool. The decorative committee comprised the following young ladies: Winifred Reeves, Mary Lown, Adaline Wright, Jennie Bush, Maud Arnold, Ella Pool, Clara Pool, Flora Watson, Josephine McAlpine, Carrie Soles, Edna Palmatier, and Margaret Lovejoy.

ERRATA.

On Page 9, 34th line, for "south part," read "greater part."

On Page 12, 35th line, for "Azariah Finch," read "Captain Azariah Finch.

On Page 13, 9th line, for "Thomas Lee, Jr.," read "Colonel Thomas Lee, Jr."

On Page 13, 9th line, for "Sherman Lee," read "Major Sherman Lee."

On Page 31, 35th line, for "Tuesday, April 19th," read "Wednesday, April 19th.

On Page 45, 19th line, for "Henry Reppinger," read "Henry Peppinger."

On Page 133, 29th and 38th lines, for "Joseph S. Thayer," read "Joseph J. Thayer."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 108 401 A